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NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1871.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THANKSGIVING.

How the Day was Observed in New-York and Elsewhere.

All Classes of Society Join in the Holiday.

Church Services in the Morning and Evening Festivity.

A General Suspension of Business in the Metropolis.

Dinners for the Poor at the Institutions.

Target Excursions and Fantastical Processions.

Yesterday was, in some respects, a glorious day for Thanksgiving, though it must be confessed the wind swept the frozen ground with a force and keenness which was decidedly unpleasant. Up to 10 o'clock few persons were to be seen in the streets, but as the sun rose higher in the almost cloudless sky the temperature moderated somewhat, and church-goers and seekers after amusement came forth in fair numbers. Still it was decidedly too cold to saunter about, and those one met in the streets, in closely-buttoned overcoats and thick gloves, walked as if the business they were bent on was of a particularly urgent character. The majority of persons seem to find Thanksgiving Day one of those days which it is particularly hard to get through with. It is a holiday, it is true; but then it is half-religious and half-secular. People consider it the proper thing to go to church on this day, and of course all good citizens make a point of offering up their prayers and praise on the occasion, but they do not half know what to do with the remainder of the day. For instance, if a man goes to church on Thanksgiving morning, is it right for him to go to the theatre or the opera at night, and if not, why not? Must, in short, the day be spent as a Sunday or not? These are questions which many good and sensible persons seem quite unable to answer, and it is to be hoped that before next Thanksgiving comes round we may be enlightened on this very important point. In the meantime, however, yesterday was spent very much as Thanksgiving Days have been spent from time immemorial. The churches were fairly but not largely attended. There were fewer pleasure-seekers out than usual, owing to the extreme coldness of the atmosphere. The members of the target companies and fantasticals looked as if they thought they had made a mistake and had far better have remained at home, while the little boys and girls that followed them, with blue noses and tingling cheeks, looked as if they thought there was no mistake at all, but felt quite sure that they had better have remained by their own firesides. To the very poor the day could not have been a pleasant one. To the rich it was much as other days are. After church a blazing fire, a good dinner and pleasant converse with his family, "across the walnuts and the wine," helped the rich man to pass the time and to bring forward the morrow.

The day was very generally observed, all business being suspended, and the City and General Government bureaus being closed. Below we give an account of the manner in which the day was spent in our public and private charitable institutions, and in other columns brief reports of the church services:

FIVE POINTS' HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

At this institution the children were assembled in the chapel at noon, and in the presence of quite a large audience, gave a series of recitations, songs, dialogues, &c., including a dialogue written for the occasion by Miss CROSBY, entitled "The Orphan." An address was made to the children by the Superintendent, on the day and its proper observance. He also said that many of those in the habit of attending the exercises in the chapel had told him that they came there to hear the children sing and recite, and not to hear grown-up people speak, and therefore, he said, all speeches, except, perhaps, a few words from friends of the institution, would be omitted. This announcement appeared to give general satisfaction. The songs and recitations were well given, and showed that the children were under perfect discipline. At 1 o'clock dinner was announced, and the children filed into the dining hall, where a table was spread that would have delighted the eyes of GARGANTUA. Here reposed, in calm dignity, fifty fat turkeys, flanked by legs of mutton and rounds of beef, the spaces between being filled up with mince-pies, plum-puddings, cakes and other little trifles. While the children were eating, a large crowd of hungry individuals assembled outside, and as soon as the children's dinner was finished, they were admitted, and made short work of what remained. At 2 o'clock the exercises in the chapel recommenced, and were continued until 4 P. M. A number of gifts were brought for the children by visitors.

THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.

Numerous were the Thanksgiving entertainments given under the auspices of the Children's Aid Society, of which CHARLES L. BRACE is Secretary. At No. 27 St. Mark's-place, No. 211 West Eighteenth-street, at No. 709 East Eleventh-street, and No. 49 Park-place, charitable entertainments were given appropriate to the day. At the Girls' Lodging-house, No. 27 St. Mark's-place, the dinner took place at 1 P. M., at which some sixty were entertained. At the Boys' Lodging-house, No. 211 West Eighteenth-street, nearly 100 boys sat down to dinner at 5½ P. M. This entertainment was chiefly provided by the liberality of THEODORE ROOSEVELT, Esq. At the Boys' Lodging-house, No. 709 East Eleventh-street, 125 partook of dinner at 6 P. M. This entertainment was chiefly provided through the liberality of Mr. D. D. HAWLEY.

At the News-boys' Home, No. 49 Park-place, dinner was served to an almost endless train of young news merchants.

At the Thirteenth Ward Home, No. 327 Rivington-street, a large number of the cold and needy of the neighborhood were also liberally entertained.

The dinners at most of these places consisted not only of turkey and vegetables, bread, butter and coffee, but also, in several instances, including the Thirteenth Ward Home and News-boys' Home, nuts and raisins had been furnished, through the kindness of Messrs. J. HAWLEY and D. WILLIS JAMES. At all the dinners friends of the charitable projects attended, and addressed words of greeting and encouragement to all the participants.

The last annual report of the Children's Aid Society, which has just been issued, presents the following summary for the year:

Number of meals furnished at lodging-houses	157,729
Number of lodgings furnished at lodging-houses	131,578
Number of orphans at lodging houses	4,958
Number of orphans sent West	1,231
Total	6,189
Number registered during the year at lodging-houses	11,928
Number registered during the year at industrial schools	9,429
Number sent to places and to the West	3,386
Total number under charge of the Society during the year	24,743
Number of salaried teachers, including those in the evening schools	71
Number of volunteer teachers	51
Of our scholars we have sent to public schools	530

Sixteen industrial schools supply gratuitous meals; three furnish none.

In addition to this, the Society holds real estate and bonds amounting to $132,476.

FIVE POINTS' MISSION.

The exercises at this Mission commenced at 2 o'clock, and the usual recitations, with vocal and instrumental music, were given in good style. The dinner was laid in the school-rooms, provision being made to dine about 500 children, after which some 400 others were admitted and partook of what remained. About 150 turkeys, besides other substantials, were consumed. Addresses were made to the little ones during the afternoon by several gentlemen interested in the success of the institution, and by others.

THE HOWARD MISSION.

At the Howard Mission, on New Bowery, of which Rev. W. C. VAN METER is Superintendent, the annual festival was celebrated with the usual abundance of good cheer and interesting exercises. Nearly 600 children, boys and girls, took part in the exercises, chief among which was the grand Hallelujah chorus, which was sung with fine effect. Several short addresses were delivered by friends of the mission, during the intervals of the musical exercises of the children. After the conclusion of the intellectual exercises the children were invited to the lower hall or dining-room, where an abundant Thanksgiving dinner was spread before them. It was estimated that from 2 o'clock to 4 P. M. 1,600 children and some few adults had participated in a good, substantial Thanksgiving dinner. The responses to the appeals for food and money were very liberal. The Communipaw Abattoir furnished fully $500 worth of meats, and the cash contributions from all sources amounted to $2,200. The cleanliness and cheerfulness of the children was a marked feature of the occasion.

RANDALL'S ISLAND.

Yesterday, at Randall's Island, Gov. STEVENS arranged a splendid reception for all who might come, and a most interesting programme for the 1,100 beneficiaries. Early in the morning the children in the various schools, hospitals and asylums, were told of the happy provision for the day, which was one of liberty all around. At noon a splendid dinner of chicken fricassee, bread and vegetables, was served. At the conclusion of their meal, they frequently manifested their thankfulness to the Commissioners for their kindness. None of the Commissioners were present, probably owing to the extreme severity of the weather. The cold wind swept the islands with fearful force, howling and whistling among the trees, and rattling against the windows and doors. A few visitors were present, and heartily enjoyed the drill of the Randall's Island Guard, two hundred and fifty strong, under command of Col. CHARLES LAMBERT. The lads went through several intricate military movements and were heartily applauded. In the gymnasium there were feats of agility performed, and in the schools, dialogues and recitations given, all of which were as hugely enjoyed by the spectators as by the performers. At evening their supper was made attractive by the addition of bread and butter, tea and ginger cake, which was really a delicious luxury to the hungry eaters.

THE HOUSE OF REFUGE.

Mr. JONES, the Superintendent of the House of Refuge, was not forgetful of his many charges. The day was a general holiday, and all kinds of sport was indulged in without restraint until noon. Chapel services were held by the missionaries, and the boys devoured a dinner of all sorts of good things. Songs of mirth, and other interesting exercises were participated in. But few visitors were present, yet those were exceedingly pleased with the array of grateful and pleasant faces that greeted them on every side—at the hospitals, lunatic and infant asylums the inmates were made very happy.

BLACKWELL'S ISLAND.

The extensive prison at Blackwell's Island was a scene of happiness also. The Wardens had given the prisoners an excellent dinner, and allowed them unusual liberties. For this they manifested great thankfulness, and, as one said to the TIMES reporter, "I tell you, Sir, you don't know much better such acts of kindness to us makes us feel. We want to be good, but often it seems as if all the world was so down on us we can't do better. But these things makes us kinder hope there is a chance." Many a pleasant word of welcome was spoken as the visitors passed along, and none could help pitying the unfortunates for their misdeeds.

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL.

At Bellevue Hospital the patients were fed bountifully with turkey, chicken, and such delicacies as they could severally eat. Their friends, in many cases, added little "knick-nacks" and even flowers to the day's programme. Of course, there were some who could not participate, but these were presented with something available as a substitute. Flowers were given in many cases. At the German, the Mount Sinai, and St. Luke's Hospitals, the same kindnesses were bestowed.

THE MAGDALENS.

The inmates of the Magdalen Asylums had a happy time. At the Eighty-sixth-street institution, the House of Mercy, the Fourth-street Home, the Midnight Mission, and others, provision was made to give all a sumptuous meal, which they partook of with hearty zest, and thankful expressions to their benefactors.

THE ORPHANS.

The soldiers' and sailors' orphans belonging to the Union Home and School, at the corner of Eleventh-avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-first-street, observed the day by most interesting exercises. A drill occupied a brief part of the morning—recitations, music and declamation followed. Addresses by patrons were also delivered. The grand feature of the day, of course, was the dinner. About 200 of the beneficiaries sat down to a most ample feast at 1 o'clock, and the friends who provided it, many of whom were present as spectators, felt much pleasure at the sight.

At all the other institutions, including the "Sheltering Arms," on Ninth-avenue, similar provision was made. The Colored Home, in Harlem, also enjoyed the day in an appropriate manner. The Hebrew Orphan Asylum gave their inmates a splendid meal, and made the holiday full of pleasure.

The Shepherd's Fold also dined their little ones on the delicacies of the day, and made scores of faces happy and scores of hearts light.

THE TOMBS.

The results of the thievery of Tammany were felt, yesterday, even by the prisoners in the Tombs, who, in consequence of the depletion of the Treasury by the Ring, were deprived of their usual Thanksgiving dinner, and were provided only with the general prison fare, as the Commissioners of Charities were without the funds to provide a feast for them as in former years.

LUDLOW-STREET JAIL.

The prisoners at Ludlow-street Jail were treated to a Thanksgiving dinner yesterday, and though excluded from the outer world by circumstances over which they had no control, they enjoyed a good time among themselves.

THE DAY AMONG THE GERMANS.

Among the Germans the day was celebrated in the customary manner, by a series of social festivities, balls, musical entertainments, soirées, banqueting, &c. A feature of these festivities was a turn and fencing exhibition at the West-side Turn Hall, in Spring-street, last evening, which attracted a large attendance of visitors, who subsequently engaged in a *soirée dansante.* The musical entertainment given by the Saengerbust Society at Beethoven Hall, in Fifth street, was an attractive affair, in which the societies New-York Maennerchor and Hudson Maennerchor and several prominent soloists assisted. The programme embraced choice selections of the German composers. After the concert the audience engaged in a ball, which was continued until a late hour.

The evolutions of the Turner Cadets, a branch organization of the New-York Turnverein, at the Fifth Regiment Armory, in Hester-street, created a great deal of interest and attracted a large attendance of the parents of the cadets. The Steuben Schuetzencorps went on an excursion to the Lion Brewery Park, where they passed the day at sharp-shooting practice. The Suavian Saengerbund, a leading vocal organization, celebrated its tenth anniversary at the Walhall, in Orchard-street, by a banquet and a series of social festivities, which were wound up by a ball. The Colonia Society gave a family soirée at the Germania Assembly Rooms, which was fully enjoyed by the members and their families. The Bremervoerde Social Club held forth at the Union Assembly Rooms, corner of Grand and Elizabeth streets. At the German places of amusement along the Bowery—at the Atlantic, National and Bowery Gardens, extra musical entertainments were provided for during the afternoon and evening. The German churches were open during the day for Thanksgiving service, and numerously attended by the church-going portion of the German community.

THE FANTASTICALS.

The Fantasticals, alias the Ragamuffins, showed themselves in fully as great force, perhaps, as upon any similar occasion, greatly to the delight of the youngsters throughout the City, who greeted their arrival in the different districts with screams of laughter and every sign of approval. A large number of the Fantastic clubs turned out, and could not, at the lowest computation, number less than 600. The companies steered their course early in the day for the up-town pleasure gardens, and after dusk there was a renewal of the promenade through the various quarters of the City. The costumes were of the most varied descriptions, and the costumers must have reaped a rich harvest, as the hire of these garments averaged from $1 to $5 per day or night. Some of the companies had an effigy of "Big Six" in a barouche along with sarcastic allusions on placards having reference to the late Municipal exposures. Another placard referred to "JIM FISK, who jumped the fences on the 12th of July." There were an unusual number of Indians resplendent with ochre and vermillion, besides "HORACE GREELEY and the Nigger," "Spanish Bull-fighters," &c.

In the evening there were balls at the East-side Association Hall in Eighty-sixth-street and Third-avenue, as well as in Masonic Hall and other buildings, where such of the fantastical as were inclined to finish the amusement of the day in that manner found a second use for their costumes.

THE TARGET COMPANIES.

Notwithstanding the severity of the cold which prevailed throughout yesterday, the target companies mustered in great force throughout the City generally, and at an early hour formed at their various rendezvous and marched along the thoroughfares which lay in the way of their route to the shooting grounds. These, as usual, comprised the various suburbs, and Elm Park, Brooklyn, Williamsburg, Jersey City, Hoboken, Weehawken, besides the usual haunts at Sixty-third-street and up-town, were the scene of spirited contests for a variety of prizes. The shooting was fair, considering the state of the weather and the effect of the cold in numbing the fingers of the marksmen, and the general discomfort produced by the unusual lowness of the temperature. In consequence, these trials of skill were hurried over with all possible dispatch, and the members of the various corps hastened with all available speed to shelter themselves under some convenient cover, or to participate in enjoyments more congenial to their circumstances, many of them fraternizing with the fantastiques. The prizes contended for were numerous, and were very various in their nature.

THANKSGIVING SERMONS.

Discourse by Rev. Dr. Ogilby at Trinity Church.

"Pray without ceasing; in everything give thanks for this is the will of God in Christ Jesus concerning you."—I. Thessalonians, v., 17 and 18.

The past year has not been one of unmingled happiness with us, great devastation and misery have fallen on some of us, and great crimes of murder, rapine and fraud have been perpetrated in our midst. But this is not the day to look upon the dark picture of human misfortune, and man's infamy, but rather to gaze in gratitude at the bright sunlight of peace and happiness which God in His infinite mercy has showered upon us. The Church of God has always time and opportunity to fulfill the high and religious duty of thanksgiving, and our own Church has especial cause to thank God this year, for its increase in spiritual work, and for the development of its temporal power, and for the hearty and gratifying enlargement of her numerous charities. This nation, our common country, has had a large share of the general prosperity, despite numerous great calamities which have befallen us, but even in these our hearts have been drawn closer to God, and in the glorious manifestation of charity which sprang from the hearts of our own citizens, and from the people of all this continent, we have a noble and inspiring cause for thanking God for His mercy and goodness. We have also to thank God for the blessings of peace; we have heartily to thank God that a difficulty between the two great English speaking nations of the earth has been swept away, and not by the shedding of blood, not by war and desolation, but by Christian and civilized arbitration, which will henceforth make England and America stand as bright examples to the rest of the world. In our own City we have great cause for thanksgiving, we have to thank God with all our hearts, for the great victory of right over wrong, we have to thank God for the glorious triumph of law and justice over robbery, corruption and wrong-doing. Let us now thank God for His forbearing mercy to us all; let us thank Him for the fruits of the earth and the increase in the world's prosperity, and in all our thoughts on this day; let us bless God for His loving kindness to us and to all men, and as you, my friends, go to your homes, think of the thousands in this City and country who are less happy, and less fortunate in their worldly estate, and remember that the charity which inspires us to open our hearts to our suffering neighbors is one of the highest attributes with which Almighty God has blessed our fallen natures.

Discourse by Rev. Dr. S. H. Tyng, Sr., at St. George's Church.

"In everything give thanks; for this is the will of God in Christ Jesus concerning you."—I. Thessalonians, v., 18.

One of the best characteristics of a Christian, said the preacher, is that he is habitually thankful and ever conscious of great benefits received. The Apostle says "in everything give thanks," while in another place he says "rejoice in the Lord always." We are not here today to discuss politics or any every-day subject, for if the world at large calls it a holiday we call it a holy-day. It is the day when we stand and pause to think of the one great munificent God, a day above all days; indeed, it is our great national token of Christianity. There was nothing in the European home of our fathers to equal this day; they kept no annual thanksgiving day, although after wars, the fall of a dynasty, or any other mercy vouchsafed, they never failed to offer their thanks to God. That noble little band which first settled in this country did not come for gain, they sought for freedom of worship, a home of peace, a resting-place where the peaceful canopy of God's love should prevent them from being molested by civil authority. In America they found this privilege, and it was they who instituted this holy festival. At Plymouth, where this band landed, even before they constructed homes, they consecrated a day of thanksgiving, and the second band, which landed in Boston, in 1630, hastily followed their example. They were small in numbers, but their consciences were made of iron and God's glory was their motive. It was the only saint's day the people ever kept, and now two hundred years have passed away, and the scheme which began in New-England has been generally adopted. From the shores of the Atlantic, across the wilds of the West to the broad Pacific, 40,000,000 people are to day carrying out the beautiful idea of those fifty little pilgrims, "In everything give thanks." All that we possess, whether we are a merchant, pastor, a parent, or the farmer gathering in the fruits of the earth, we are bound to give thanks for it. If we possess an educated mind and a noble intellect we ought to thank God for it, for all our social honors and our best ideas may be traced to the fruits of the earth; for have not the beauties of nature expanded our ideas and made us more thoughtful than we should have been? If we are in the midst of trials we should also thank God, for the text says in everything give thanks. Think once a year at the least how much you owe to the Almighty, and endeavor to thank Him in the best manner possible. You come here today for this purpose. Cease your complaints, and go home with thankful hearts. Recount the many scenes of your life for which you have cause to be grateful, and contemplate them with a generous spirit. God's mercies to you are as boundless as the sands. Let your love flow, but remember to let the hungry and weary drink of the stream. Take for your motto for this day, "In everything give thanks."

Discourse by Rev. Cyrus D. Foss, at St. Paul's M. E. Church.

"Blessed be the Lord who daily loadeth us with benefits, even the God of our salvation. Selah."—Psalm lxviii., 19.

It was a matter for great rejoicing, that though we are born to trouble as the sparks fly upward, we as a people have this day much to be thankful for. The Lord has showered blessings upon us, and manifested His loving kindness in a thousand ways. Our harvests have been abundant, and we have been spared from pestilence. But of all the blessings for which we this day give thanks to the Lord our God, there is none for which we feel more grateful than the destruction of the Tammany Ring. Through the Providence of God we are free from the rule of the thieves and scoundrels, and honesty and uprightness in public office are again possible. The corrupt rascals who plundered and insulted the people, set the law at defiance and laughed at morality, have been sent howling to the kennels from whence they came. The atmosphere is once more clear, and we thank God for it. We pray that the Lord will still help us. This is a vale of tears through which we are passing, but every gleam of sunshine that illuminates our way is a welcome blessing sent us by the Lord our God. The preacher dwelt on the necessity of providing for the poor and appropriately concluded a very practical sermon.

Discourse by Rev. Dr. Bellows, Pastor of All Souls Church, Corner of Fourth-Avenue and Twentieth-street.

"So stood the two companies of them that gave thanks in the house of God, and I, and the half of the rulers with me."—Nehemiah, xii., 40.

The reverend gentleman observed that there were always two companies of those who gave thanks, not alone in religion but in social festivities. There were two companies, one in flesh and blood, and the other in the ghostly conception of the departed that hovered around each happy home. Associations of a saddening character were recalled by the return of each Thanksgiving, for they remind us of lost loved ones, and instinctively recall to mind the final end of all creation. Yet with the natural reverence for Divinity inherent in all hearts, we assemble in God's presence and humbly record our meed of thanks for the blessings of the past year. Another link in the chain that separates us from companionship with Jesus has been removed, and the thoughtful Christian regards it in its proper spirit, and looks forward to the eternal reunion. Age, with its weakness and infirmity, has often been subject to the tyrannies of youth, forgetful that infirmity of body may frequently mean invigoration of soul. He did not believe in the materialistic idea that the growth and decay of the body and soul were simultaneous, but rather gloried in the pure Christian principles that the soul was in its best and most glorious state after the decay of the body. There were two other companies also who entertained different impressions with reference to the result of the past year. The sun that shines upon us in gloomy depression and sorrow, dawns upon others equally meritorious and good. The disaster of Chicago brought ruin and disaster to thousands upon thousands of capitalists and men of all conditions of life, but it also created a revolution of prosperity in the homes of the laboring classes. The lesson of the daily disasters of life showed that God had no favorites, and how much dependent we were upon Him for sustenance and support. It was saddening indeed to reflect on the miseries entailed in the conflagrations of the West, but its consideration in a Christly spirit would convince them that their ruin was their bliss, and their misfortune the means of securing them eternal salvation. Heaven was not always to be supposed as effecting everlasting prosperity so that all may flash and glitter in the parade of fashion and show. The very stability of society rested on the different conditions of class; each was mutually dependent on the other and each would be visible in this world for all time. In this connection Dr. BELLOWS referred to another class prevalent in this City, whose presence might be considered as a quarantine flag to drive the moral and virtuous away. Women who professed purity assailed the sacred character of the marital relation, and contaminated the whole fabric of society. The doctrines practiced in Utah were being disseminated in New-York, and were more destructive than any agency for the diffusion of crime suppressed by the hand of the law. There was but one rule for the exponents of this class—treat them as lepers, and cry out unclean! unclean! Their political system until recently was equally criminal. The most valued privileges of citizenship were shamefully trampled on. The ballot-box, the beacon of republicanism, was rendered a complete farce, and men were placed in power whose sole motive was personal aggrandisement, and a recklessness of the rights of others. Public offices were fearfully abused, the public funds were robbed on all sides and the religious sentiments of the young were defiled in consequence, and nothing but irrevocable ruin seemed to be the prospect of the future. But God be thanked, the hour of reckoning came. The thieves and plunderers were hurled from their high places of power, and stood good chance of receiving that punishment which their crimes justly entailed. This was, indeed, a subject of thanksgiving, though the criminals had not yet been pushed to the furthest extent. He thanked God for the national prosperity during the year, and earnestly hoped for its continuance in the year to come.

Discourse by Rev. Dr. Vidaver, at the Thirty-Fourth-Street Synagogue.

"I have called thee in righteousness, and will hold thy hand, and give thee for a covenant of the peoples and a light of nations."—Isaiah xlii., 6.

MY FRIENDS: We have assembled here this day to give "thanks to the Lord and sing His praise." It is neither Sabbath nor Monday, yet it is a great day unto us citizens of this glorious Republic. It is a sublime thought to think that the Chief-Magistrate of this Commonwealth deems it one of his most sacred duties to call upon our nation to set apart one day, before the year passes away, for thanksgiving to the Donor of all good for the many blessings the land enjoys, and the manifold dispensations of mercy the nation derives from His endless bounty.

The custom of celebrating every year a Thanksgiving Day speaks volumes for the intrinsic worth and the internal greatness of our American people. It lays bare the adamantine foundation of our Republic. The original idea of celebrating a Thanksgiving Day is an Israelitish one. Our Feast of Tabernacles is a feast of thanksgiving for blessings received, and our great Republic, walking in the light of Israel, raises on this day its mighty voice in thanks and hallelujah to God, acknowledging that it was not our own foresight which guarded our people during the year against evil, but it was He who never sleepeth or slumbereth who shielded us by day and by night. Terrible were the disasters that befel many nations during this, but the Lord spared our country thus far, and no national evil or calamity approached our beloved shores. Behold, ninety-five years have elapsed since our Republic was called into life, and during the comparatively short period what unparalleled standard of national power, greatness and prosperity had been raised! From a mere handful of people, we have become a nation of forty millions, extending the hand of a common citizenship from the Atlantic coast to the glittering shores of the Pacific. But, does really the greatness of a nation consist in its material prosperity? Not at all. Material vigor and prosperity are only means leading a nation to the goal of its true intrinsic and internal greatness; and as long as the nation looks upon material prosperity as a gift from heaven, it is a blessing; otherwise, it becomes a curse. Speaking of liberty, the reverend gentleman said: Behold men born and reared beneath the ægis of American liberty, who had been intrusted by our fellow-citizens with the government of our City, used not liberty as a means to a holy end, but as a means of letting loose their base passions. To them liberty was license, and hence their unequaled corruption—their brazenfaced frauds and plunderings. Thus liberty was abused and used as a means of robbing and tyranizing our City. But give thanks to God on this day that the internal vitality of our institutions are as sound yet as ever, and on the last election day the people proved that they comprehend yet the glorious significance of self-government.

Discourse by Rev. Dr. Hall at the Fifth-Avenue Presbyterian Church.

Dr. HALL took his text from the one hundred and forty-seventh Psalm, twelfth verse: "Praise the Lord, O Jerusalem; praise thy God, O Zion." It was not only the right, he said, but the duty of the rulers of the nation to set aside a day on which to render thanks for the blessings the nation had received during the past year. But, while the day was appointed by the nation's rulers, it was the Church alone which could adequately render, and whose proper mission it was to render praise and thanks to the Giver of all good. The nation's rulers set aside a day of thanksgiving, on which we had fasting and festivites, which were very good in their way, but it was only those holding evangelical ideas who could celebrate the day as it ought to be celebrated by Christians. There are those who maintain that the universe is God, and that in performing our ordinary duties we render all the praise and thanksgiving that are necessary. As well might the grasshopper that chirps by the mountain side claim that its deity was the mountain, and that the chirping was all the homage demanded of it. We have a personal God—a pure and all-holy Spirit—who formed us after his own image and endowed us with the power of understanding to some extent the great wonders and principles of our present and future being. The reverend gentleman then eloquently reviewed the blessings which had been conferred during the past year on his hearers individually, on them as members of the Church, on the Church in general, and on the nation in which they had the happiness to live.

Discourse by Father Preston, at St. Patrick's Cathedral.

"Behold I send you forth as sheep in the midst of wolves," &c.—Matthew x., 16.

The Thanksgiving services at St. Patrick's Cathedral, yesterday, were largely attended. At the 10½ o'clock high mass Rev. Dr. STARRS officiated as celebrant, Father DALY as deacon and Father MCNAMEE as subdeacon. Father PRESTON delivered an impressive discourse on the contest between the Church and the world. The preacher commenced by saying that they were assembled before the altar of God in accordance with wise proclamation of the Chief-Magistrate and the time-honored custom of the country, to return thanks to God for his great mercies, spiritual and temporal, during the past year; for bountiful crops, for the preservation of our lives, for the preservation of that liberty for which our forefathers died, and for the grand privilege of free worship. It was eminently fitting, he continued, that they should praise and thank the Lord for the peace and prosperity of the past year, but as Catholics they should not forget at the same time to thank God for the benefit of the redemption of the countless treasures hidden in Jesus and the wondrous graces reserved in the sacraments of the Church. At the present time, he continued, the Church is suffering, and there are many defections from her fold, but still she is more united, powerful and mightier than for years gone by. This persecution of the Church is only a fulfillment of Christ's prophecy, as conveyed in the words of the text, but they should be comforted by His assurance that the gates of hell shall not prevail against that Church founded on Peter, as on a rock. Since the birth of the Church the world has always been arrayed against it. First came the persecutions of Judaism, then the still bloodier persecutions under the Romans; next the defection of the so-called Reformers, under LUTHER and CALVIN, who were led astray by pride, obstinacy, and the desire of indulging individual liberty, in opposition to God's law and Christ's Church. We are now in a different stage of the contest where the enemy of the Church is rationalism and infidelity, the natural outgrowth of the Protestant doctrine of individual thinking. In consequence, morality is sapped; the Gospel truths are denied; the divine right of Kings is denied, and Government is considered as merely delegated by the people, while St. Paul's command, "Be ye subject to the higher power, for he that resisteth the powers resisteth the ordinance of God," is utterly disregarded and considered antiquated; the right of rebellion at the will of the majority is asserted, though this principle can only lead to anarchy and communistic excesses, and in fine, public robbery of territory by nations, and of the people's money by individuals, is tolerated. As proof of this fact, the preacher instanced the confiscation of the Pope's dominions, and robbery by officials nearer home. The speaker concluded by denouncing the system of the public schools, which, he said, tended to throw religion into the background and to make the rising generation a race of infidels, and exhorted his hearers to be more earnest in their faith, and to renew their allegiance to the Catholic Church by joining the newly-established Catholic Union.

Discourse by Rev. De Witt Talmage, at the Tabernacle, Brooklyn.

"The earth is full of the goodness of the Lord."—Psalm, xxxiii., 5.

Good old Thanksgiving Day has come; nothing could stop it. It has come pouring down through the days, weeks and months of the year, its path illumined by burning cities and graves, sometimes adorned with orange blossoms and again with funeral weeds; it has come marching on as the instruments piped the gay quickstep and then drummed the dead march. In one hand it holds a sheath of wheat and in the other a shock of corn; the little child lifts up its hands to bless it, and old age totters out to ask it to wait awhile at the altars of God. Come in, old day, sweet with ten thousand memories and mercies of God, and tell us how great is His goodness. On the bier of an aged man who died, they put, instead of flowers, a sheaf of wheat fully ripe; so on the remains of this harvest year let us put a sheaf of wheat fully ripe. By a sublime egotism man has come to appropriate this world to himself. Human life to animal life is as one to a million. Before we look at the cup of our own blessings, let us look at God's goodness to the irrational creation. In a Summer day, when the air and grass are full of sound, there is not an unpleasant sound to be heard unless when a boy has broken a robin's wing, or the hunter's gun wounded the bird. The lark, the quail, the snake, the rhinoceros, the grizzly bear, the shell-fish—all have their hourly delight. Goats climbing the rock, buffaloes flying over the prairie, the seal on the ice, the ostrich on the desert are so many bundles of joy. The Bible says they are filled with good; so they can't hold any more, they don't go moping about. Worms wriggle through the soil, ants range over the hillock, happy all day and all night. A drop of water under the microscope reveals millions of insects singing hallelujah. The great God looks after all His creation. He tells the ichneumon where to find the eggs of the crocodile; the sable, the mink, the ermine, when they have worn out one set of furs, God gives them another. He takes care of the butterfly's wing and helps the moth out of its chrysalis. Amid thunder and lightning, God declared the cattle should have a Sunday. Why did God make a heaven for an animalculæ in a dew-drop? Why does he do all these things? Explain, atheist! There is but one reason—God is good. To connect the animal and the angelic creation, God made man a mingling of the temporal and the eternal, dust and glory, earth for his floor and heaven for his roof, God for his father and eternity for his life time. This body most wonderfully wrought—this hand, only four fingers and a thumb, a hundred thousand million dollars would not buy you an instrument as good, and in the body a furnace keeping up the heat from the cradle to the grave, the eye telegraphing to all the senses, the joints, those hinges that never wear out, all tell God is good. And the soul, best of all, takes the due line of association, and works with infinite velocity. In intellect, man outruns, outflies, outworks all created things. When wearied, he cries to water and fire to come and lift and work. Aye! aye! we come, and they join hands, and the shuttles fly, and the thunder-clouds come down to carry his mail-bags. God has made all things to make men happy; he has put us in a garden, and told us to eat of all the trees save here and there one. The pestilence has not driven its thousands of hearses to Green-Wood; the harvests have been plentiful, and freedom, civil and religious, is ours. Bless the Lord for all his benefits, and from all the multitudes assembled in City and country may this thanksgiving rise—Bless the Lord.

Discourse of Rev. H. W. Beecher at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn.

"My Father's house."—Genesis xlvi., 35.

He said that there was a great difference between Thanksgiving Day and a day of giving thanks. There could be no explanation of the terms needed by those who are New-Englanders. This is a day of self-glorification among New-England Yankees, who still retain the flavor of the Thanksgiving of fifty years ago in their mouths. [Laughter.] He proposed to tell the audience something about *his* father's house, which was in old Litchfield. He spoke of the community as always expecting to be rich. Wages for mechanics averaged fifty cents a day—hear that, ye brick-layers! [Sensation.] The shoemaker came around once a year, and many a fit was good enough for any one who had a fit on him. [Laughter.] Every boy and girl had some part of the household work to do. Before he was ten years old he washed dishes, and prepared them for washing [laughter]; to clear the table, and break dishes; to go to school, and not to study; he was a good boy, that no one could get along with or without. [Laughter.] The old house was roomy—for the elements—and Winter reigned in the morning. Happy thou, when dry kindling-wood was not consumed before the Winter was. Nothing could live in Litchfield that was not hardy, and consequently everybody who was hardy lived in Litchfield. The food was good, with doughnuts put in by way of punctuation. [Laughter.] We had bread and molasses, apple-sauce and pies, and all other good things. The Spring opened with a fast of humiliation. As I was a boy, the loss of a full meal on any day was a serious affair. To my elders it was fraught with blessing. To my idea a dinnerless day was like a torn suit of clothes—both ends, but no middle. [Laughter.] In early days there was so much set apart for the support of the minister—my father had so much salary and his wood. The latter was brought in from every quarter, and the day on which it came was one of revelry; the cheeses shrunk, and barrels of home-brewed beer were broached, with plenty of rum and hot flip, mixed with a red-hot crowbar. But the boys were not allowed to drink themselves. One time I detected my father taking a little rum from the China closet. [Laughter.] Only on Thanksgiving Day was wine given to the children. Then there was the election day, the training days, &c. But Thanksgiving was far above all others. We looked forward to it for half a year, and there was a grand gathering. The service was like the Sunday service, and sometimes it was a political safety-valve, on which the minister was allowed to let himself out on public affairs. After service everybody went home to partake of the feast. The speaker then described the assault upon the table and its results. The children one by one became stuffed full and fell off, and the illusion of the year was ended. [Laughter.] He said that before he was fifteen he never earned more than twenty-five cents at one time. Gifts were few, and they that lived in those days lived with the understanding that they must work out their own future. No person can appreciate Thanksgiving who cannot realize what poverty and early struggles are. In his early days art was unknown, but New-England was not unhappy. The first part of Thanksgiving was religion, and the other half was honest liberty. The speaker then referred to the Thanksgiving of the present day. He was told that New-England stock was degenerating, but he did not believe it. He revered the New-England of the past, and believed that she was today surer of a blessing than she ever was before. He would boast, and those who did not like it could leave or stay. [Laughter.] New-England was staid and sober because she could reach the other parts of the land but slowly, and then no one ever went out of New-England who was born in it. It took longer for a man to go to New-York from Connecticut than it does now to go to California. There never was a more honest class of men in the world than New-Englanders. She was to the rest of the country what Palestine was to the rest of the world. Now she is spread out everywhere, but at home she is a power still. She is public spirited and industious, and nowhere is education more general. New-England has no foreigners long, for such is the power of her digestion that those who come in foreigners do not stay so long. Nowhere is public spirit more widely diffused, and in no country can we find greater regard for the public welfare. When the first gun was fired on Sumter, who rose quicker to the defense of the flag than New-Englanders? [Applause.] And all through the war are found New-England regiments among the bravest of the brave. The Yankee is known to be sharp; but he is in every respect equal to any one on this Continent. He calculates and pinches sixpences, which have taught him to pinch granite rocks till he has pinched out gold and silver, and thus made something worth pinching for. New-Englanders have been well brought up and tried severely, and this is what makes them such valuable members of society. Nothing but the war against England knitted the New-Englanders together as a confederation, and that was her salvation, and that spirit is her safety today. The notion of our Union came from New-England. During the Revolutionary War we find that statesmanship came from New-England. Common schools came from her, and there we find a religion that does not expend itself upon church establishments, and nowhere else have men been more jealous of encroachments on religion than the religious men of New-England. When the devil proposed to make the world over again, and leave New-England out, he paid the greatest compliment to her that was possible. The fact that the people are kings is due to New-England. She was never commercially better off than she is today. He said, when an Irishman is well broken in he is a glorious fellow, but woe to the man who undertakes to break him in. [Laughter.] He hoped to see the day when that spirit would be broken and mingled with us. We all wanted some Irish blood—only a drop of it, however. [Laughter.] He looked for the day when New-England would give an impulse to art, of which she has not had much heretofore. When she puts her work to art, he hoped to see the Italian school abandoned for the American and German schools blended. He said that this sermon was to be a glorification of New-England, but he did not wish it to be understood that he was jealous of any one else. Let others make the praises of their country known, and he would go for New-England. The best praise we can give our fathers is to be like them, and to copy their virtues. He said in conclusion, that we should make New-England identical with all that is good and holy, and then we need not fear for the future of the country.

OTHER PLACES.

How the Day was Observed in Washington—Religious Services in the Churches.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—Thanksgiving Day has been almost universally observed here in a social and religious manner. Business was more generally suspended than ever before. The departments, stores and other business places were all closed, and only here and there some hard-pressed contractor on the public works was defying all reason as well as the weather in attempting to push ill-performed work under such circumstances. The day was exceedingly quiet, mainly on account of the severely cold weather, which, since yesterday morning, has frozen everything snug and tight. A parade of a battalion of colored militia, who presented a very fine appearance, was the only demonstration. The Young Men's Christian Association held a special prayer service for personal thanksgiving early in the day, and the congregations in the various churches were large. A significant indication of the far-reaching moral effect of the recent Reform victory in New-York is the fact that five or six of the clergymen took occasion to refer, in positive language, to the great awakening of the public conscience and the triumph of political virtue with the people. The following are brief abstracts of some of the principal sermons delivered here today:

Rev. Dr. RANKIN, Pastor of the First Congregational Church, which is the most closely allied to New-England of any of the churches here, preached a strong sermon on the relation of the family to the State. This church has rapidly grown up to be one of the strongest and most effective of the religious organizations in the City. It is the church that has solved the problem of caste in church privileges by throwing down all barriers, to find that when right is conceded few come forward to exercise it. It is, save a few sentinels thrown out in Virginia, the most advanced post of Congregationalism in the Border States. It is a large body of earnest and active men and women, rapidly becoming ubiquitous and absorbent in the religious community, who, as a church, have come forth from the ordeal of schism in their organization, stronger and more aggressive than ever. The congregation, especially in the Winter season, frequently numbers 1,500 persons, and here Dr. RANKIN has preached with increasing fervor for two years past. He took for his text this morning Genesis, eighteenth chapter, seventeenth, eighteenth and nineteenth verses:

"And the Lord said: He shall surely become a great and mighty nation, and all the nations of the earth shall be blessed in Him, for I know Him, that He will command His children and His household after Him, and they shall keep the way of the Lord to do justice and judgment, that the Lord may bring upon Abraham that which He hath spoken of him."

After comparing the organism of the nation to the vital organism of man, Dr. RANKIN said that a nation might have perfect political institutions, outward organs, through which its life may make itself manifest, but its life is not in them. There are somewhere its vital organs, where the life centres, where if it be wounded it must die. Such a life centre, in any nation, and especially in a free nation where the individual character and life of the people find expression at the ballot-box is the family, and, therefore, on this family day the speaker thought he could have no better theme than the relation of the family to the State; and he then proceeded to severe scarification of all those political, moral and religious heresies which go so far to loosen the marriage bond, disrupt families, and sow the seeds of discontent, which bring forth corrupt fruit. The State is indebted to the family for its continued existence. The hope of any nation is with its children. The laws of LYCURGUS regarded the citizen as existing for the State, and so the State took him in infancy, and trained him up for its uses, gave him political ideas, his physical training, made him a soldier, and Sparta itself only a military camp. The speaker then alluded to the fall of the Roman Empire as caused in a great measure by the fact that the corrupt and luxurious habits of its citizens had depleted the number of its children so that the prolific Barbaric tribes soon inherited the realm. And the very same process of depletion and substitution is going on in various parts of our country today. The foreign elements in our population are increasing with one-third greater rapidity than the native. Dr. RANKIN then maintained that every Protestant family owes it to the future of the American State to furnish its fair proportion of material for citizenship. One element toward a decision of what shall be the future civilization of this country is to be determined by the number of children we rear to be citizens. The time will come when the household that has contributed material for the largest number of loyal citizens in this country will be held in the highest honor. There is to be, said the speaker, a great contest between civilizations in this land, and it may be before our heads are white with age, that will demand every true and loyal citizen. I do not mean a battle of blood, though it may be that. I mean a battle of civilization. It is hard for hard-working fathers, for mothers cumbered with cares, but to those who can rise to the dignity of it, and see the meaning of it, the work of rearing noble children to take their share in that conflict; to guard and defend and transmit what is worthy in our institutions, is the work of Christian patriotism. A Joaquin Miller may desert his home on the Pacific slope, and leave his wife alone to fight poverty and educate his children, for the sake of cultivating poetry as a fine art; but while he is writing poetry she is living it. While he is making himself a name, she is making herself a nobler one, and not even her own patient, forgiving words ought to efface the infamy of those five years of abandonment. Sad will be the day for this nation when the pursuit of literature, however successful, shall be regarded as an apology for unfaithfulness to wife and family. Pursuing the subject from this point, the speaker dwelt strongly upon the duty of moral training in the many thousand homes of our land, to whom is confided the instruction of the citizens who are to assume the responsibilities of our institutions in future years. He said, if these views are correct, if the State depends upon the family for its citizens, if it depends upon the family for the moral character, the worth, the integrity of its citizens, then it becomes the State to treat the family as a sacred institution, to seek to promote its purity and permanence. From this point the speaker condemned, with much force, legislation that tends to weaken the marriage tie, which tends to destroy the family. There can be no doubt, he said, that the American idea of marriage is becoming more and more secular and pagan; that the bearing and rearing of children is more and more regarded as one of its incidental penalties and burdens, rather than a sacred duty to God and the future, and the tendency of legislation and judicial decision upon the sacredness of the marriage tie has done much to bring about and confirm this very state of things. In conclusion, Dr. RANKIN paid his respects sharply to the woman suffrage advocates, and said, it becomes those who enter the family relation to consider why God ordained it, and to exalt it, and purify it, and love

Continued on Fifth Page.

THE ELECTIONS.

Complete Political Record for the Year 1871.

Results of the Contest in Twenty-Four States.

Gratifying Republican Successes in Seventeen.

Promise of a Large Republican Majority in the Electoral College.

Full List of Members of Congress for the Next Session.

Government of the State of New-York for the Ensuing Year.

Elections have been held during the present year, 1871, in twenty-four of the thirty-seven States of the Union. Their character, results, &c., are given in the statements published below, which have been specially prepared for the TIMES. The only other election to occur during the year is a special one in Georgia, for Governor, which is to take place on Tuesday, Dec. 19. The law passed by the Legislature declares that "by the resignation of RUFUS B. BULLOCK, late Governor, the office of Governor has become vacant," and that "the duties of said office are now being discharged by Hon. BENJAMIN CONLEY, President of the Senate at the time of said resignation." The bill was vetoed by Gov. CONLEY, but was passed over his veto by a two-thirds vote, the vote of the President of the Senate being necessary to make up that number, and being, therefore, cast in favor of the bill. The Democratic State Convention, to nominate a candidate, will be held at Atlanta on Wednesday, Dec. 6. The Republican Convention has not yet been called. The passage of the bill and the election will raise some important legal questions, which, not improbably, will be taken into the Courts for settlement.

New-Hampshire.

The State elections of the year were opened by New-Hampshire on Tuesday, March 14, where, very unexpectedly, there was, at first view, an almost complete Democratic victory—a thing unprecedented in the Granite State since the organization of the Republican Party. The Democrats elected all three of their Congressmen, had a plurality of votes for their candidates for Governor and Railroad Commissioner, and a majority of one in the State Senate, with a majority in the House of Representatives. The vote for Governor was: JAMES PIKE, Republican, 33,892; JAMES A. WESTON, Democrat, 34,700; LEMUEL P. COOPER, Labor Reform, 782; ALBERT G. COMINGS, Prohibition, 314; HORTON D. WALKER, Republican, and others, 40. The vote for Congressmen was as follows, compared with 1869:

	1871			1869	
Dist.	Rep.	Dem.	Scat.	Rep.	Dem.
First	12065	12444	232	13138	11376
Second	10635	11484	202	11513	9868
Third	11088	11170	386	11254	10691

The scattering votes for Governor and Railroad Commissioner prevented an election by the people, as the Constitution of the State requires a majority of all the votes cast to elect to these offices. The Democratic candidates were chosen by the Legislature, and are these:

Governor.........................James A. Weston.
Railroad Commissioner.........David Gilchrist.

Before the meeting of the Senate, which stood five Republicans, six Democrats and one vacancy, one of the Democratic members elect died, and, by a provision of the State Constitution, the Democratic majority of the two bodies found themselves compelled to elect to the seat one of the two next highest candidates, who were the regular Republican nominee and a Labor Reformer, who was also a Republican. They decided to "risk" the latter. He was chosen, and, as he refused to sustain the Democrats in their partisan schemes, many of the party advantages they hoped to gain through their success in the election were lost. Re-united, and earnestly laboring for success, the Republicans of New-Hampshire ought to regain possession of the State Administration next March.

The vote of the State in recent years has been:

Year.	Office.	Republican.	Democratic.
1871	Governor	33892	34700
1870	Governor	34912	25028
1869	Governor	35777	32004
1868	President	38191	31224
1868	Governor	39785	37262

Connecticut.

Connecticut on the 3d of April held its annual election, and the result partly revived the Republicans and brushed away the irritation caused by their defeat in New-Hampshire. The Senate chosen was found to consist of thirteen Republicans and eight Democrats, and the House of 130 Republicans and 109 Democrats. There were Democratic frauds in the voting for Governor in New-Haven, and the towns of Enfield and Cheshire. A Legislative Committee investigated the matter, and reported that the whole number of votes legally cast for Governor was 94,860, of which MARSHALL JEWELL had 47,473, and JAMES E. ENGLISH 47,373, there being fourteen scattering votes. At the same time Congressmen were chosen, the vote being as follows:

Dist.	Republican.		Democratic.	
1	J. L. Strong	11976	A. E. Goodrich	11739
2	S. W. Kellogg	13783	J. Kendrick	13757
3	H. Starkweather	8936	J. W. Stedman	7462
4	George Coffing	12576	W. H. Barnum	13760
	Total	47271		46718

It will be seen that the Republicans of Connecticut had a clear majority of 553 over the Democrats in the vote for Congressmen. The vote of the State in recent years has been as follows:

Year.	Office.	Republican.	Democratic.
1871	Governor	47473	47373
1870	Governor	43285	44128
1869	Governor	45493	45082
1868	President	50996	47951

The State officers elected in April were the following, all being Republicans:

Governor..........................Marshall Jewell.
Lieutenant-Governor..........Morris Tyler.
Treasurer..........................David P. Nichols.
Secretary of State..............Hiram Appelman.
Controller..........................James W. Manning.

Wisconsin.

There was an election in Wisconsin Tuesday, April 4, for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, to fill a vacancy and for the full term, which resulted in the election of the Republican candidates. On the 7th of November occurred the regular State election, notable particularly for the failure of the Democrats in an attempt to carry out in part the new departure programme suggested by VALLANDIGHAM, they having nominated Ex-Senator JAMES R. DOOLITTLE for Governor, and failed in their expectation to elect him. The vote of the State in recent years has been as follows:

Year.	Office.	Republican.	Democratic.
1871	Justice	70044	58397
1871	Governor	78065	68883
1870	Congress	76743	70626
1868	President	108857	84710
1867	Governor	73637	68873

The State officers elected on the 7th of November are as follows, and are all Republicans:

Governor..............Cadwallader C. Washburn.
Lieutenant-Governor..Milton H. Pettit.
Secretary of State.....Llewellyn Breese.
Treasurer..............Henry Baetz.
Attorney-General......Stephen S. Barlow.
Supt. of Instruction...Samuel Fallows.
Prison Commissioner..George F. Wheeler.
Com. of Immigration..Ole C. Johnson.

Michigan.

There was an election in Michigan on the 4th of April, for a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State, and two Regents of the State University. It resulted in the election of the Republican candidates, the vote being as follows: For Justice of the Supreme Court—JAMES V. CAMPBELL, Republican, 93,269; DARWIN D. HUGHES, Democrat, 74,740; ALBERT WILLIAMS, Prohibition, 2,017. The Republican candidates for Regents of the University were chosen by nearly 20,000 majority. The vote of the State in recent years has been as follows:

Year.	Office.	Republican.	Democratic.
1871	Justice	93289	74740
1870	Governor	100176	83494
1868	President	128550	97069
1868	Governor	128051	97290

The officers elected in April were:

Justice of the Supreme Court..James V. Campbell.
Regents of the University...{ Claudius B. Grant, Charles Rynd.

Florida.

On the 4th of April the people of Florida held a special election on certain proposed amendments to the State Constitution, all of which were carried. The amendments were five in number. The first provided for a reduction of salaries of State officers, and a per diem for the members of the Legislature; the second united the offices of Surveyor-General and Commissioner of Immigration; the third, fourth and fifth related to the Courts. The questions were not political, and the details of the vote therefore have little general interest.

Rhode Island.

Rhode Island held its election for Governor and Legislature April 5, 1871, its Congressmen having been chosen in the Fall of 1870. The April election resulted in a Republican victory, Hon. SETH PADELFORD, Republican, being reelected Governor over THOS. STEERE, Democrat. The Senate stood twenty-six Republicans, nine Democrats and one vacancy; the House fifty-one Republicans, thirteen Democrats and eight vacancies. The vacancies were filled at subsequent special elections. There was no election of Lieutenant-Governor by the people. The Republican candidate was elected by the Legislature.

On Monday, Oct. 9, the State voted upon and rejected three proposed amendments to its Constitution. The first, known as Article 5, removed the property qualification for the suffrage from alien residents and established an educational qualification; the second, Article 6, abolished the Registry laws; the third, Article 7, prohibited appropriations or special taxation for sectarian schools. A vote of three-fifths was by the Constitution required to ratify these amendments. The vote was: Article 5—For, 3,236; against, 6,960. Article 6—For, 3,787; against, 6,100. Article 7—For, 5,177; against, 4,574. The amendments were, therefore, all rejected. The vote of the State in recent years has been as follows:

Year.	Office.	Republican.	Democratic.
1871	Governor	8833	5367
1870	Congress	8462	2435
1870	Governor	10493	6295
1869	Governor	7370	3390
1868	President	12993	6548
1868	Governor	9767	5458

The State officers elected in April (with the Lieutenant-Governor chosen by the Legislature, as stated above,) were all Republicans, their names being:

Governor..............Seth Padelford.
Lieutenant-Governor..Pardon W. Stevens.
Secretary of State.....John R. Bartlett.
Attorney-General......Willard Sayles.
Treasurer..............Samuel A. Parker.

West Virginia.

West Virginia has held three elections during the year. The first was on April 27, and was a special one, on what was known as the Flick amendment to the State Constitution, which removed political disabilities on account of color or participation in the rebellion. This amendment was ratified, the vote standing 22,546 yeas, 6,323 nays; majority in favor, 17,223.

On the 24th of August there was a special election in the same State on the proposition to hold a convention to frame a new Constitution for the State. This proposition was carried, the vote being: For Convention, 30,220; against it, 27,638; majority in favor, 2,812.

On the 26th of October was held an election for members of this Convention and for the Legislature. The result is not officially known, but is understood to be as follows: To the Constitutional Convention, twelve Republicans and sixty-six Democrats; to the Senate, one Republican (three holding over) and twelve Democrats, (six holding over;) to the House, eleven Republicans and forty-five Democrats. The vote of the State in recent years has been:

Year.	Office.	Republican.	Democratic.
1870	Governor	20940	29090
1868	Governor	29935	22.18
1868	President	29025	20306

Minnesota.

The people of Minnesota held a special election May 2, on a proposition to redeem the railroad bonds, and rejected it by a vote of 9,293 yeas to 21,499 nays. Very incomplete returns of this election were made. On the 7th of November occurred the regular State election, resulting in a Republican victory. Two proposed amendments to the State Constitution were also voted upon and ratified. One forbids the Legislature to relieve railroads from the tax on their gross earnings; the other authorizes an increase of the State debt to the amount of $250,000 beyond the quarter of a million dollars now authorized, for the erection of an asylum for the deaf, dumb and blind, and for a State prison. The vote of the State in recent years has been as follows:

Year.	Office.	Republican.	Democratic.
1871	Governor	46380	31229
1870	Congress	36739	29395
1869	Governor	27348	25496
1868	President	43545	28075

The Legislature elected Nov. 7 has a Republican majority of fifty-three on joint ballot. The State officers elected are all Republican, and are as follows:

Governor..............Horace Austin.
Lieutenant-Governor..William H. Yale.
Secretary of State.....S. P. Jennison.
Treasurer..............William Seeger.
Attorney-General......F. R. E. Cornell.
Justices of the Supreme Court { S. J. R. McMillan, John M. Berry.

North Carolina.

There was a special election in North Carolina on Thursday, Aug. 3, on a proposition to hold a Convention to revise the Constitution of the State. This was understood to be a Democratic measure, and party lines were pretty closely drawn. The contest ended in the defeat of the measure, the vote standing: For the Constitution, 86,007; against it, 95,252. The vote of the State in recent years has been:

Year.	Office.	Republican.	Democratic.
1870	Attorney-General	83264	87252
1868	President	96226	84090
1868	Governor	92235	73594

California.

On the 6th of September, California held its regular election, choosing its Governor and other State officers, a portion of its Legislature, three members of Congress and other officers. The result was a sweeping Republican victory. The Governor chosen will serve four years. The Congressmen chosen are all Republicans. The Legislature, which is also Republican, will choose a United States Senator to succeed Hon. CORNELIUS COLE. Hon. NEWTON BOOTH, the Republican candidate for Governor, received a majority of 5,061 votes over HENRY H. HAIGHT, the Democratic candidate, and the present incumbent. The vote for Congressmen resulted in a Republican gain of two, and was as follows:

Dist.	Republican.		Democratic.	
1	S. O. Houghton	25971	Lawrence Archer	24374
2	Aaron A. Sargent	18065	James W. Coffroth	15382
3	John M. Coghlan	18503	George Pierce	17309

The people also voted to refund their State debt in new six per cent. twenty years bonds, and to amend the Constitution to forbid the Legislature to make an appropriation of money for any purpose whatever for a longer period than two years. The following was the vote of the State compared with previous years:

Year.	Office.	Republican.	Democratic.
1871	Governor	62581	57520
1869	Judges	30936	30692
1868	President	54592	54078
1867	Governor	42747	49905

On Wednesday, Oct. 18, there was another election in California, two Justices of the Supreme Court and a Superintendent of Public Instruction, not to mention various local Judges, being chosen. The result was an increased Republican majority on a diminished vote. The State officers elected at these two elections are as follows, all being Republicans except the Harbor Commissioner:

Governor......................Newton Booth.
Lieutenant-Governor.........Romualdo Pacheco.
Secretary of State............Drury Melone.
Controller.......................James J. Green.
Treasurer........................Ferdinand Baehr.
Attorney-General..............John Lord Love.
Surveyor.........................Robert Gardner.
State Printer...................Thos. A. Springer.
Harbor Commissioner.........John Rosenfield.
Judges............................A. L. Rhodes.
A. C. Niles. (vacancy.)
Superintendent of Instruction—H. N. Bolander.
Clerk Supreme Court..........Grant I. Taggert.

Kentucky.

Kentucky held its regular election of State officers and members of the Legislature on Monday, Aug. 7. As usual, it resulted in a complete Democratic victory, although the Republicans made gains in their vote, partly by the aid of the newly-enfranchised colored men. The vote of the State in recent years has been as follows:

Year.	Office.	Republican.	Democratic.
1871	Governor	89299	126455
1870	Congress	57261	88945
1869	Treasurer	24759	82607
1868	Governor	25734	114342
1868	President	39566	115889

The officers elected in August are these, all being Democrats:

Governor......................Preston H. Leslie.
Lieutenant-Governor.........John G. Carlisle.
Attorney-General..............John Rodman.
Auditor...........................D. Howard Smith.
Treasurer........................James W. Tate.
Land Register..................J. Alex. Grant.
Supt. Public Instruction......H. A. M. Henderson.

Maine.

Maine's annual election occurred on the 12th of September, and resulted in the usual Republican victory, Hon. SIDNEY PERHAM being re-elected Governor, and the Legislature being largely Republican in both branches. The vote will not be canvassed officially until the meeting of the Legislature in January, but nearly complete returns give for Governor: SIDNEY PERHAM, Republican, 58,187; CHARLES P. KIMBALL, Democrat, 47,355; Republican majority, 10,822. The vote of the State in recent years has been:

Year.	Office.	Republican.	Democratic.
1871	Governor	58187	47365
1870	Governor	54040	44524
1869	Governor	51578	33854
1868	President	70426	42396
1868	Governor	75834	55431

Nebraska.

The only election held in Nebraska during the year has been a special one on a proposed new Constitution for the State. This was held on Tuesday, Sept. 19, and the Constitution was rejected, by a vote of 7,986 yeas and 8,627 nays.

Texas.

A special election of Congressmen was held in the four districts of Texas on the 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th of October. Although so long a time has elapsed, the vote has not yet been officially canvassed. The first telegraphic reports recorded a Democratic success in all the districts. Numerous frauds are alleged, however, and it is understood that certificates of election will be awarded to the Republican candidates in the First and Third Districts, and to the Democratic candidates in the Second and Fourth.

Iowa.

Iowa held its regular election on the 10th of October, and, as usual, elected the full Republican ticket. The official returns have not been canvassed yet, but the Republican majority for Governor is stated at 41,293. The Republicans have a large majority in both branches of the Legislature, which will choose a United States Senator to succeed Hon. JAMES HARLAN. The vote of the State in recent years has been:

Year.	Office.	Republican.	Democratic.
1870	Secretary of State	103377	60888
1869	Governor	95576	57434
1868	President	120399	74040

The State officers elected in October were these, all being Republicans:

Governor......................Cyrus C. Carpenter.
Lieutenant-Governor.........H. C. Bulis.
Judge.............................James G. Day.
Superintendent Instruction..Alonzo Abernethy.

Ohio.

Ohio held its annual election on Tuesday, Oct. 10, and once more recorded a Republican victory, Gen. EDWARD F. NOYES, Republican, being elected Governor over Col. GEORGE W. MCCOOK, Democrat. The Senate then chosen will contain eighteen Republicans and eighteen Democrats; the House fifty-eight Republicans and forty-four Democrats; there being two vacancies. The State voted by 72,952 majority in favor of a Constitutional Convention. The vote of the State in recent years has been:

Year.	Office.	Republican.	Democratic.
1871	Governor	238273	218105
1870	Secretary of State	221715	205047
1869	Governor	239099	228581
1868	President	280128	238700
1867	Governor	243605	240621

The State officers elected in October are Republicans, as follows:

Governor......................Edward F. Noyes.
Lieutenant-Governor.........Jacob Mueller.
Public Works Commissioner...R. R. Hosmer.
Supreme Judge.................W. H. West.
Treasurer........................Isaac R. Welch.
Attorney-General..............F. B. Pond.
School Commissioner..........Thos. W. Harvey.
Clerk Supreme Court..........Rodney Foos.
Auditor...........................James Williams.

Pennsylvania.

The election in Pennsylvania occurred on the 10th of October, and was confined to the selection of Auditor-General and Surveyor-General, members of the Legislature, and the question of holding a Constitutional Convention. The State was carried by the Republicans, their candidates for the State officers being elected, and the Senate consisting of seventeen Republicans and sixteen Democrats, the House of sixty-one Republicans, thirty-eight Democrats, and one Independent. Since the election Dr. STANTON, Auditor elect, and one Republican member of the Senate have died. The Convention was carried by a majority of 258,149, in a total of 398,359. The vote of the State in recent years has been:

Year.	Office.	Republican.	Democratic.
1871	Auditor	284097	269151
1869	Governor	290552	285956
1868	President	342280	313382
1866	Governor	307274	290096

The two State officers elected in October, both being Republicans, were:

Auditor-General......David Stanton.
Surveyor-General..Robert B. Beath.

Maryland.

On Tuesday, Nov. 7, Maryland elected its State officers and a portion of its Legislature. There were some Republican gains in the Legislature, and the majority for the Democratic candidate for Governor was reduced from the customary high figure, the vote standing: JACOB TOME, Republican, 58,824; WILLIAM PINCKNEY WHYTE, Democrat, 73,959. The vote of Maryland in recent years has been as follows:

Year.	Office.	Republican.	Democrat.
1871	Governor	58824	73959
1870	Congress	57386	76164
1869	Controller	23412	52754
1868	President	30438	62357

The State officers elected at the late election were the following, all being Democrats:

Governor.................Wm. Pinckney Whyte.
Attorney-General.........Levin Woolford.
Controller..................A. K. Syester.

Massachusetts.

Massachusetts, on the 7th of November, held its usual annual election, and after a vigorously-contested campaign, once more recorded its emphatic indorsement of Republicans and Republican policy, electing the candidates of that party by an increased majority over the combined vote of their opponents, known as Democrats, Prohibitionists and Labor Reformers. Each of these parties ran an entire ticket of its own candidates for State officers, with the following result: Republican, 75,129; Democratic, 47,725; Prohibition, 6,598; Labor Reform, 6,848. The vote of the State in recent years has been as follows:

Year.	Office.	Republican.	Democratic.	L. R. and Prohibition.
1871	Governor	75129	47725	13446
1870	Governor	79549	48536	21946
1869	Governor	74106	50701	13567
1868	President	136477	59408	....
1868	Governor	132121	63266	....

The State officers, all Republicans, elected Nov. 7, were:

Governor......................William B. Washburn.
Lieutenant-Governor.........Joseph Tucker.
Attorney-General..............Charles R. Train.
Secretary of State............Oliver Warner.
Treasurer........................Charles Adams, Jr.
Auditor...........................Charles Endicott.

New-York.

There were many important elections on Tuesday, Nov. 7, the most important of all being that in our own State of New-York, which chose its Secretary and other State officers, Justices of the Supreme Court, a full Senate for two years, and an Assembly for the next year. The Senate chosen will aid in the election of a United States Senator in 1873. The result was a gratifying and sweeping victory of the People over the corruptionists, the Republican State ticket being carried by a majority of 18,895 votes, and the Republicans securing more than two-thirds majority in both Houses of the Legislature. An accurate list of the several State officers, Justices of the Supreme Court, Senators and Assemblymen elected, are given elsewhere in this morning's TIMES. The vote of the State in recent years has been as follows:

Year.	Office.	Republican.	Democratic.
1871	Secretary of State	387107	368212
1870	Governor	366436	399532
1869	Secretary of State	310733	330974
1868	Governor	411355	439301
1868	President	419893	429858

OFFICIAL VOTE FOR SECRETARY.

The following is the official vote by counties for Secretary of State at the recent election, compared with the vote for Governor last year:

	1871		1870	
	Scribner.	Willers.	Woodford.	Hoffman.
Albany	12504	13159	11779	13349
Alleghany	5282	2406	5418	2747
Broome	4582	3440	5104	3898
Cattaraugus	4675	3154	5109	3742
Cayuga	6926	4266	7120	4911
Chautauqua	6415	3247	7770	4254
Chemung	3602	3918	3502	4082
Chenango	5557	3943	5456	4062
Clinton	3798	3653	3791	4420
Columbia	5269	5317	5415	5688
Cortland	3170	1657	3626	2212
Delaware	5065	4010	5353	4447
Dutchess	7188	4728	8442	6712
Erie	14357	13520	13937	15371
Essex	2876	1743	3185	2414
Franklin	2776	1840	2978	2243
Fulton & Hamilton	3442	3514	3279	3259
Genesee	3384	2151	3701	2548
Greene	2801	3347	3102	3759
Herkimer	4896	3730	4971	4073
Jefferson	7442	5435	7211	5704
Kings	30300	39456	23459	36328
Lewis	3017	2691	3036	2893
Livingston	4299	3489	4296	3283
Madison	5190	3275	5545	3811
Monroe	9804	9107	9995	9168
Montgomery	3832	3583	3932	4215
New-York	54137	83326	34391	86668
Niagara	4651	3870	4791	4322
Oneida	11596	9676	12149	10819
Onondaga	9388	7154	11248	8639
Ontario	4739	3526	5064	4217
Orange	7852	6090	7870	7490
Orleans	3477	2247	3607	2380
Oswego	7931	5731	8079	6028
Otsego	5851	5754	5924	5848
Putnam	1481	1457	1236	1487
Queens	4602	5213	4403	6605
Rensselaer	9643	9836	9330	11165
Richmond	2201	2390	1923	2799
Rockland	1889	2164	1497	2189
St. Lawrence	8814	2876	10000	3518
Saratoga	6300	4192	6094	5188
Schnectady	2456	2241	2342	2444
Schoharie	2939	4101	2906	4530
Schuyler	2325	2000	2505	2118
Seneca	2492	3269	2616	3145
Steuben	7525	6396	7290	6522
Suffolk	3830	2858	4234	4066
Sullivan	2565	3018	3084	3522
Tioga	3810	2698	3878	3125
Tompkins	3562	2278	3965	3002
Ulster	7967	7517	7426	8581
Warren	2473	2079	2490	2424
Washington	5998	3637	5768	4249
Wayne	5331	3660	5442	4243
Westchester	10797	8656	8041	10381
Wyoming	3444	1961	3584	2400
Yates	2652	1784	2747	1865
Total	387107 368212	368212	366436	399532 366436
Majorities	18895			33096

Republican gain over last year, 51,991; total vote in 1871, 755,319; in 1870, 765,968.

The official vote for the other candidates for State officers is as follows:

	Republican.		Democratic.	
Controller	Hopkins	387693	Nichols	367121
Attorney-Gen.	Barlow	386978	Champlain	367744
Treasurer	Raines	388089	Bristol	366573
Eng. & Surveyor	Taylor	387284	Richmond	367299
Canal Com'r	Barkley	387927	Chapman	366593
Prison Insp.	Kirkpatrick	387379	McNeil	365664

Average Republican majority, 20450.

OFFICIAL VOTE FOR SENATORS.

The following is a statement of the official vote for Senator in the several districts of New-York, compared with the vote for the same position in 1869:

FIRST DISTRICT.

	1871.		1869.	
Counties.	Rep. Deane.	Dem. Cook.	Rep. Deane.	Dem. Frost.
Suffolk	3965	2674	3228	3052
Queens	3965	5728	3053	3592
Richmond	2092	2488	1562	2057
Total	10022	10890	7843	8701

SECOND DISTRICT.

	Perry.	Pierce.	Kaufmann.	Pierce.
Part of Kings	16003	14035	10470	11821

THIRD DISTRICT.

	Van Sicklen.	Murphy.	Oakey.	Murphy.
Part of Kings	15014	21579	10039	16890

FOURTH DISTRICT.

	Rossa.	Tweed.	Willis.	Tweed.
Part of New-York	6927	18706	3415	25502

[Miller received 2,485 votes, and Bangs 258.]

FIFTH DISTRICT.

	Benedict.	Norton.	Sharpe.	Norton.
Part of New-York	15212	10370	6911	10832

[Flynn, Democrat, received 3,296 votes, in 1869.]

SIXTH DISTRICT.

	Weismann.	Woltman.	Knapp.	Creamer.
Part of New-York	10226	7801	4741	15128

[Nachtman received 4,029 votes, Sterry 786 and Meyer 409.]

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

	O'Brien.	Bradley.	Andrews.	Bradley.
Part of New-York	20292	6956	6073	15289

[Pullman received 2,021 votes. In 1869 O'Brien received 2,562.]

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

	Tiemann.	Genet.	Stern.	Genet.
Part of New-York	17217	12607	5739	13640

NINTH DISTRICT.

	Robertson.	Cauldwell.	Rowe.	Cauldwell.
Westchester	12441	7184	6600	7802
Putnam	1685	1224	860	1360
Rockland	2076	1943	1106	1678
Total	16202	10351	8566	10840

TENTH DISTRICT.

	Madden.	Beebe.	Clark.	Graham.
Orange	8265	5591	6116	6111
Sullivan	2462	3085	2168	2768
Total	10727	8676	8284	8879

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

	Palmer.	Nelson.	Rider.	Morgan.
Dutchess	7764	884	6250	6018
Columbia	5367	4291	4169	4585
Total	13131	5175	10419	10603

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

	Baker.	Russell.	Thayer.	Strait.
Rensselaer	10060	9273	7611	8075
Washington	6646	2974	4401	2746
Total	16706	12247	12012	10821

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

	Adams.	Tracey.	Collins.	Banks.
Albany	13396	12741	9969	11174

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

	Sanderson.	Hardenburg.	Lyon.	Hardenburg.
Greene	2822	3324	2237	3147
Ulster	7515	7841	5237	6879
Total	10337	11165	7474	10026

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

	Wagner.	Fuller.	Younglove.	Blood.
Saratoga	6410	4068	4911	5723
Montgomery	4025	3293	3170	3855
Fulton and Ham	3415	3515	2822	3065
Schenectady	2469	2221	2072	2335
Total	16319	13097	12975	14978

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

	Ames.	Havens.	Le Bau.	Norton.
Warren	2443	2031	1839	2162
Essex	3022	1499	2310	2026
Clinton	3872	3575	2315	4342
Total	9337	7105	6464	8530

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

	Dickinson.	Styles.	Parker.	Magone.
St. Lawrence	8802	2865	7792	2551
Franklin	2788	1800	2377	1718
Total	11590	4665	10169	4269

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.

	Winslow.	Porter.	Winslow.	Brown.
Jefferson	7137	5684	5873	4911
Lewis	3008	2690	2551	2578
Total	10145	8374	8424	7489

NINETEENTH DISTRICT.

	Lowery.	Sanford.	Goodwin.	Sanford.
Oneida	11428	9837	9613	9638

TWENTIETH DISTRICT.

	McGowan.	Scott.	Elwood.	Horsch.
Herkimer	4994	3671	4053	3559
Otsego	5462	6142	5407	5538
Total	10456	9813	9460	9097

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

	Foster.	Lewis.	Brand.	Fairchild.
Oswego	7841	5685	6882	4665
Madison	5209	3235	4763	3104
Total	13050	8920	11645	7769

TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

	1871.		1869.	
	Wood.	Porter.	Kennedy.	Noxon.
Onondaga	9425	6985	8739	6610
Cortland	3180	1629	2874	1610
Total	12605	8614	11613	8220

TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

	Graham.	Yeoman.	Kingsley.	Hubbard.
Chenango	5565	3902	4570	4322
Delaware	5064	3917	4248	4028
Schoharie	3021	4027	2396	4215
Total	13650	11846	11214	12566

TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.

	Chatfield.	McNeil.	Chapman.	Munger.
Broome	4649	3316	4112	2791
Tioga	3906	2472	3417	2564
Tompkins	3628	2226	3574	2429
Total	12183	8014	11103	7784

TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT.

	Woodin.	Wyckoff.	Woodin.	Mirick.
Cayuga	6883	4234	5597	3778
Wayne	5299	3828	4715	3637
Total	12182	8062	10312	7415

TWENTY-SIXTH DISTRICT.

	Cleveland.	Johnson.	Folger.	McLean.
Ontario	4456	3728	4455	2985
Yates	1728	2527	2117	1276
Seneca	2418	3311	2173	2519
Total	8602	9566	8745	6780

TWENTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT.

	Harrower.	Bradley.	Minier.	Farnham.
Chemung	3567	3974	2873	3294
Schuyler	2216	3159	1849	1594
Steuben	7193	6735	5700	4917
Total	12976	12868	10422	9805

TWENTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT.

	Kelly.	Lord.	Root.	Lord.
Monroe	8353	10224	8150	8840

TWENTY-NINTH DISTRICT.

	Bowen.	Bissell.	Bowen.	Skeels.
Niagara	4509	3913	4029	3747
Orleans	3347	2255	2869	1911
Genesee	3238	2234	2879	2023
Total	11094	8402	9777	7681

THIRTIETH DISTRICT.

	Wood.	Harding.	Wood.	Vincent.
Wyoming	3427	1610	2892	1803
Livingston	4317	3398	3595	2334
Alleghany	5238	2417	4488	2144
Total	12982	7425	10975	6281

THIRTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

	Lewis.	Fargo.	Lewis.	Nichols.
Erie	14844	12999	12244	11985

THIRTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

	Allen.	Stowell.	Scott.	Button.
Chautaqua	6105	3270	6844	3372
Cattaraugus	4596	3155	4140	2822
Total	10701	6425	10984	6194

Illinois.

On the 7th of November a special election was held in Illinois for Congressman-at-Large, to fill the vacancy caused by the transfer of Gen. JOHN A. LOGAN to the United States Senate. Gen. JOHN L. BEVERIDGE was the Republican candidate, and Hon. S. S. HAYES the nominee of the Democrats. Gen. BEVERIDGE was chosen, he receiving (one small county not having been heard from) 137,864 votes to 115,040 for Mr. HAYES. The vote of the State in recent years has been as follows:

Year.	Office.	Republican.	Democrat.
1871	Congressman	137,864	115,040
1870	Congressman	163,862	144,190
1868	President	250,293	199,143

Mississippi.

There was an election of members of the Legislature only in Mississippi on Tuesday, Nov. 7. It resulted in the success of the Republicans, who will have a majority of about eighteen on joint ballot. The vote of the State in recent years has been:

Year.	Office.	Republican.	Democratic.
1869	Governor	76186	38097
1869	Congress	71746	37263

New-Jersey.

New-Jersey, on the 7th of November, elected its Governor and most of the members of the Legislature. The Democrats elected Hon. JOEL PARKER, their candidate for Governor, over CORNELIUS WALSH, the Republican nominee, but the Republicans retain the Legislature, the Senate standing twelve Republicans and nine Democrats, and the Assembly thirty-eight Republicans and twenty-two Democrats. The vote of the State in recent years has been as follows:

Year.	Office.	Republican.	Democratic.
1871	Governor	76292	82299
1870	Congress	80626	76373
1868	Governor	79333	83951
1868	President	80121	83001

The vote of the State by counties at the late election was as follows:

	GOVERNOR		CORONERS	
Counties.	Walsh. Rep.	Parker. Dem.	Rep. maj.	Dem. maj.
Atlantic	1343	1003	340	....
Bergen	2648	2878	....	115
Burlington	5648	4887	769	....
Camden	4330	3737	739	....
Cape May	728	538	190	....
Cumberland	3411	2434	975	....
Essex	10847	11360	1427	....
Gloucester	2501	1960	496	....
Hudson	7281	10237	....	1510
Hunterdon	3023	4683	....	1543
Mercer	4621	4594	276	....
Middlesex	4175	4367	....	128
Monmouth	4021	5224	....	1188
Morris	3771	3733	531	....
Ocean	1536	1112	369	....
Passaic	4141	3322	1072	....
Salem	2361	2348	10	....
Somerset	2264	2457	....	138
Sussex	1849	3148	....	1261
Union	3767	4304	....	76
Warren	2117	4056	....	1941
Total	76383	82362	7194	7900

Virginia.

There was an election in Virginia for members of the Legislature on the 7th of November, which resulted as follows:

	Senate.	House.	Both.
Republicans	10	33	43
Conservatives	33	99	132
Conservative majority	23	66	89

This is a Conservative gain of seventeen on joint ballot from last year. The vote of the State in recent years has been:

Year.	Office.	Republican.	Conservative.
1870	Congress	82160	84399
1869	Governor	101204	19535

The Remaining States.

It has been seen from the foregoing statement that of the twenty-four States in which elections of more or less importance have been held during the present year, seventeen have been carried by the Republicans and seven by the Democrats. The remaining thirteen States in the Union voted at their last regular elections, nearly all having taken place in 1870, as follows:

State.	Office.	Republican.	Democratic.
Alabama	Governor	76282	77723
Arkansas	Congressmen	22373	20301
Delaware	Governor	9130	11464
Georgia	Congressmen	....	Dem. maj.
Indiana	Secret'y of State	157501	160059
Kansas	Governor	40061	20033
Louisiana	Auditor	65532	41020
Missouri	Governor	62354	104274
Nevada	Governor	6148	7200
Oregon	Governor	11095	11726
S. Carolina	Governor	85071	51537
Tennessee	Governor	41278	78666
Vermont	Governor	3367	12058

Of these thirteen States five were carried by the Republicans at the elections last held, and eight by the Democrats. Of the thirty-seven States, therefore, twenty-two are in whole, or in greater part, under the control of Republican administrations, and fifteen are held by the Democrats.

Electoral College.

The results of these elections acquire additional interest from the fact that in many cases they foreshadow the probable results of the vote for President at the election next Fall. Of course, these results cannot be taken as a safe criterion in some cases. New-Hampshire, New-Jersey, North Carolina, Indiana, Missouri and Oregon, not to mention others, are by no means certain to vote for President on the side to which their majority vote was last given. But, should they all then vote, as they last voted, the electoral college will, as appears from the statements above, be divided as follows, the apportionment of electors being governed by the number of Senators and Representatives in the present Congress, and not by their number under the new apportionment to be founded on the census of 1870:

Republican.	Votes.	Democratic.	Votes.
Arkansas	5	Alabama	8
California	5	Delaware	3
Connecticut	6	Georgia	9
Florida	3	Indiana	13
Illinois	16	Kentucky	11
Iowa	8	Maryland	7
Kansas	3	Missouri	11
Louisiana	7	Nevada	3
Maine	7	New-Hampshire	5
Massachusetts	12	New-Jersey	7
Michigan	8	Oregon	3
Minnesota	4	Tennessee	10
Mississippi	7	Texas	6
Nebraska	3	Virginia	10
New-York	33	West Virginia	5
North Carolina	9	Total	111
Ohio	21		
Pennsylvania	26		
Rhode Island	4		
South Carolina	6		
Vermont	5		
Wisconsin	8		
Total	206		

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

Its Second Session to Begin on Monday—List of Members of Both Houses.

The second session of the Forty-second Congress will begin in the National Capitol in Washington on Monday next, Dec. 4. The following is a complete and accurate list of the members of the two Houses, the names of Republicans being printed in Roman, and of Democrats in Italics:

SENATE

	Term Expires.		Term Expires.
ALABAMA.		MISSOURI.	
George E. Spencer	1873	*Francis P. Blair*	1873
George Goldthwaite	1877	Carl Schurz	1875
ARKANSAS.		NEBRASKA.	
Benjamin F. Rice	1873	Thomas W. Tipton	1875
Powell Clayton	1877	P. W. Hitchcock	1877
CALIFORNIA.		NEVADA.	
Cornelius Cole	1873	James W. Nye	1873
Eugene Casserly	1875	Wm. M. Stewart	1875
CONNECTICUT.		NEW-HAMPSHIRE.	
Orris S. Ferry	1873	James W. Patterson	1873
W. A. Buckingham	1875	Aaron H. Cragin	1877
DELAWARE.		NEW-JERSEY.	
Thomas F. Bayard	1875	*John P. Stockton*	1875
Eli Saulsbury	1877	F. T. Frelinghuysen	1877
FLORIDA.		NEW-YORK.	
Thomas W. Osborn	1873	Roscoe Conkling	1873
Abijah Gilbert	1875	Reuben E. Fenton	1875
GEORGIA.		NORTH CAROLINA.	
Joshua Hill	1873	John Pool	1873
T. M. Norwood	1877	*Zebulon B. Vance*	1877
ILLINOIS.		OHIO.	
Lyman Trumbull	1873	John Sherman	1873
John A. Logan	1877	*Allen G. Thurman*	1875
INDIANA.		OREGON.	
Oliver P. Morton	1873	Henry W. Corbett	1873
Daniel D. Pratt	1875	*James K. Kelly*	1877
IOWA.		PENNSYLVANIA.	
James Harlan	1873	Simon Cameron	1873
George G. Wright	1877	John Scott	1875
KANSAS.		RHODE ISLAND.	
Samuel C. Pomeroy	1873	William Sprague	1875
Alexander Caldwell	1877	Henry B. Anthony	1877
KENTUCKY.		SOUTH CAROLINA.	
Garrett Davis	1873	Fred. A. Sawyer	1873
John W. Stevenson	1877	Thos. J. Robertson	1877
LOUISIANA.		TENNESSEE.	
W. Pitt Kellogg	1873	Wm. G. Brownlow	1875
J. Rodman West	1877	*Henry Cooper*	1877
MAINE.		TEXAS.	
Hannibal Hamlin	1875	J. W. Flanagan	1875
Lot M. Morrill	1877	Morgan C. Hamilton	1877
MASSACHUSETTS.		VERMONT.	
Charles Sumner	1875	Justin S. Morrill	1873
Henry Wilson	1877	Geo. F. Edmunds	1875
MARYLAND.		VIRGINIA.	
George Vickers	1873	John F. Lewis	1875
Wm. T. Hamilton	1875	*John W. Johnson*	1877
MICHIGAN.		WEST VIRGINIA.	
Zachariah Chandler	1875	Arthur I. Boreman	1875
Thomas W. Ferry	1877	*Henry G. Davis*	1877
MINNESOTA.		WISCONSIN.	
Alexander Ramsey	1875	Timothy O. Howe	1873
William Windom	1877	M. H. Carpenter	1875
MISSISSIPPI.			
Adelbert Ames	1875		
James L. Alcorn	1877		

RECAPITULATION.

Republicans..........57
Democrats..........17
Republican majority..........40

FOSTER BLODGETT, Republican, of Georgia, will contest the seat of THOMAS M. NORWOOD, Democrat. ZEBULON B. VANCE'S claim to a seat from North Carolina has not been recognized.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

ALABAMA.

Dist. Dist.
1. Benjamin S. Turner. 4. Charles Hayes.
2. Charles W. Buckley. 5. *Peter M. Dox.*
3. *W. A. Handley.* 6. *Joseph H. Sloss.*

ARKANSAS.

1. *James M. Hanks.* 3. *John Edwards.*
2. Oliver P. Snyder.

CALIFORNIA.

1. S. O. Houghton. 3. John M. Coghlan.
2. Aaron A. Sargent.

CONNECTICUT.

1. Julius L. Strong. 3. H. H. Starkweather.
2. Stephen W. Kellogg. 4. *Wm. H. Barnum.*

DELAWARE.

Benj. T. Biggs.

FLORIDA.

S. Q. Walls, (col.)

GEORGIA.

1. *A. T. McIntyre.* 5. *D. M. Dubose.*
2. Rich. H. Whiteley. 6. *William P. Price.*
3. John S. Bigby. 7. *Pierce M. B. Young.*
4. Thomas J. Speer.

ILLINOIS.

At large—John L. Beveridge.
1. Chas. B. Farwell. 8. *James C. Robinson.*
2. J. F. Farnsworth. 9. *T. W. McNeely.*
3. Horatio C. Burchard. 10. *Edward Y. Rice.*
4. John B. Hawley. 11. *Samuel S. Marshall.*
5. *Bradford N. Stevens.* 12. John B. Hay.
6. Henry N. Snapp. 13. *John M. Crebs.*
7. Jesse H. Moore.

INDIANA.

1. *William E. Niblack.* 7. *Mahlon D. Manson.*
2. *Michael C. Kerr.* 8. James N. Tyner.
3. *William S. Holman.* 9. John P. C. Shanks.
4. Jeremiah M. Wilson. 10. William Williams.
5. John Coburn. 11. Jasper Packard.
6. *Daniel W. Voorhees.*

IOWA.

1. George W. McCrary. 4. Madison M. Walden.
2. A. R. Colton. 5. Frank W. Palmer.
3. William G. Donnan. 6. Jackson Orr.

KANSAS.

1. David P. Lowe.

KENTUCKY.

1. *Edward Crossland.* 6. *William E. Arthur.*
2. *Henry D. McHenry.* 7. *James B. Beck.*
3. *Joseph H. Lewis.* 8. *George M. Adams.*
4. *William B. Read.* 9. *John M. Rice.*
5. *Boyd Winchester.*

LOUISIANA.

1. James H. Sypher. 4. Jas. McClerry, dead.
2. Lionel A. Sheldon. 5. Frank Morey.
3. C. B. Darrall.

MAINE.

1. John Lynch. 4. John A. Peters.
2. William P. Frye. 5. Eugene Hale.
3. James G. Blaine.

MASSACHUSETTS.

1. James Buffinton. 6. Nathaniel P. Banks.
2. Oakes Ames. 7. George M. Brooks.
3. Ginery Twitchell. 8. George F. Hoar.
4. Samuel Hooper. 9. Vacancy.
5. Benjamin F. Butler. 10. Henry L. Dawes.

MICHIGAN.

1. Henry Waldron. 4. Wilder D. Foster.
2. Wm. L. Stoughton. 5. Omar D. Conger.
3. Austin Blair. 6. *Jabez G. Sutherland.*

MARYLAND.

1. *Samuel Hambleton.* 4. *John Ritchie.*
2. *Stevenson Archer.* 5. *Wm. M. Merrick.*
3. *Thomas Swann.*

MINNESOTA.

1. Mark H. Dunnell. 2. John T. Averill.

MISSISSIPPI.

1. George E. Harris. 4. George C. McKee.
2. Joseph L. Morphis. 5. LeGrand W. Perce.
3. Henry W. Barry.

MISSOURI.

1. *Erastus Wells.* 6. *A. Comingo.*
2. G. A. Finkelnburg. 7. Isaac C. Parker.
3. *James R. McCormick.* 8. James G. Blair.
4. H. E. Havens. 9. *Andrew King.*
5. Samuel S. Burdett.

NEBRASKA.

John Taffe.

NEVADA.

Charles W. Kendall.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

1. *Ellery A. Hibbard.* 3. *Hosea W. Parker.*
2. *Samuel N. Bell.*

NEW-JERSEY.

1. John W. Hazleton. 4. John Hill.
2. *Samuel C. Forker.* 5. Geo. A. Halsey.
3. *John T. Bird.*

NEW-YORK.

1. *Dwight Townsend.* 17. Wm. A. Wheeler.
2. *Thomas Kinsella.* 18. *John M. Carroll.*
3. *Henry W. Slocum.* 19. Elizur H. Prindle.
4. *Robert B. Roosevelt.* 20. Clinton L. Merriam.
5. *William R. Roberts.* 21. Ellis H. Roberts.
6. *Samuel S. Cox.* 22. Wm. E. Lansing.
7. *Smith Ely, Jr.* 23. Robert H. Duell.
8. *James Brooks.* 24. John E. Seely.
9. *Fernando Wood.* 25. Wm. H. Lamport.
10. *Clarkson N. Potter.* 26. Milo Goodrich.
11. Charles St. John. 27. Horace B. Smith.
12. John H. Ketcham. 28. Freeman Clark.
13. *Joseph H. Tuthill.* 29. Seth Wakeman.
14. *Eli Perry.* 30. *Wm. Williams.*
15. *Joseph M. Warren.* 31. Walter L. Sessions.
16. *John Rogers.*

NORTH CAROLINA.

1. Clinton L. Cobb. 5. *James M. Leach.*
2. Charles R. Thomas. 6. *Francis E. Shober.*
3. *Alfred M. Waddell.* 7. *James C. Harper.*
4. *Sion H. Rogers.*

OHIO.

1. Aaron F. Perry. 11. John T. Wilson.
2. Job E. Stevenson. 12. *Phila. Van Trump.*
3. *Lewis D. Campbell.* 13. *George W. Morgan.*
4. *J. Frank McKinney.* 14. James Monroe.
5. *Charles L. Lamison.* 15. William P. Sprague.
6. John A. Smith. 16. John A. Bingham.
7. Samuel Shellabarger 17. Jacob A. Ambler.
8. John Beatty. 18. William H. Upson.
9. Charles Foster. 19. James A. Garfield.
10. Erasmus D. Peck.

OREGON.

James H. Slater.

PENNSYLVANIA.

1. *Samuel J. Randall.* 13. Ulysses Mercur.
2. J. V. Creeley. 14. John B. Packer.
3. Leonard Myers. 15. *R. J. Haldeman.*
4. William D. Kelley. 16. *Benjamin F. Myers.*
5. Alfred C. Harmer. 17. *R. Milton Speer.*
6. *Ephraim L. Acker.* 18. *Henry Sherwood.*
7. Wash't'n Townsend. 19. Glenni W. Scofield.
8. *J. Lawrence Getz.* 20. *Samuel Griffith.*
9. Oliver J. Dickey. 21. *Henry D. Foster.*
10. John W. Killinger. 22. James S. Negley.
11. *John B. Storms.* 23. Ebenezer McJunkin.
12. L. D. Shoemaker. 24. *William McClelland.*

RHODE ISLAND.

1. Benjamin T. Eames. 2. James M. Pendleton.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

1. Jos. H. Rainey (col.) 3. R. B. Elliott (col.)
2. R. C. DeLarge, (col.) 4. Alex. S. Wallace.

TENNESSEE.

1. Roderick R. Butler. 5. *Edward I. Golliday.*
2. Horace Maynard. 6. *W. C. Whitthorne.*
3. *A. E. Garrett.* 7. *Robert P. Caldwell.*
4. *John M. Bright.* 8. *Wm. W. Vaughan.*

TEXAS.

1. Geo. W. Whittemore. 3. W. T. Clark.
2. *John C. Connor.* 4. *John Hancock.*

VERMONT.

1. Charles W. Willard. 3. Worth. C. Smith.
2. Luke P. Poland.

VIRGINIA.

1. *John Critcher.* 5. *R. T. W. Duke.*
2. James H. Platt. 6. *John T. Harris.*
3. Charles H. Porter. 7. *Elliott M. Braxton.*
4. W. H. H. Stowell. 8. *William Terry.*

WEST VIRGINIA.

1. *John J. Davis.* 3. *Frank Hereford.*
2. James C. McGrew.

WISCONSIN.

1. *Alexander Mitchell.* 4. *Charles A. Eldridge.*
2. Geo. W. Hazleton. 5. Philetus Sawyer.
3. J. Allen Barber. 6. Jer. M. Rusk.

RECAPITULATION.

Republicans..........139
Democrats..........102
Vacancies..........2

NEW-YORK.

Our State Government for the Ensuing Year.

Governor—John T. Hoffman, Democrat.
Lieutenant-Governor—Allen C. Beach, Democrat.
Secretary of State—G. Hilton Scribner, Republican.
Controller—Nelson K. Hopkins, Republican.
Treasurer—Thomas Raines, Republican.
Attorney-General—Francis C. Barlow, Republican.
Canal Commissioners—Alexander Barkley, Republican; William W. Wright and John D. Fay, Democrats.
Inspectors of State Prisons—Thomas Kirkpatrick, Republican; Fordyce L. Laughlin and Solomon Scheu, Democrats.

The Canal Board will consist of Lieut.-Gov. Beach, Secretary Scribner, Controller Hopkins, Treasurer Raines, Attorney-General Barlow, Engineer Taylor, Commissioners Barkley, Wright and Fay. Republicans, 6; Democrats, 3.

JUDGES OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.

Chief-Justice—Sanford E. Church, Democrat.
Associate Justices—William F. Allen, Democrat; Rufus W. Peckham, Democrat; Martin Grover, Democrat; Chas. A. Rapallo, Democrat; Charles J. Folger, Republican; Charles Andrews, Republican.

SUPREME COURT JUSTICES ELECTED 1871.

District.
1. George C. Barrett, Democrat.
2. Joseph F. Barnard, Democrat.
3. Charles R. Ingall, Democrat.
4. Joseph Potter, Republican.
5. George A. Hardin, Republican.
6. Ransom Balcom, Republican.
7. E. Darwin Smith, Republican.
8. George D. Lamont, Republican.

THE SENATE.

1. Townsend D. Cock, Democrat.
2. John C. Perry, Republican.
3. Henry C. Murphy, Democrat.
4. William M. Tweed, Tammany.
5. Erastus C. Benedict, Republican.
6. Augustus Weismann, Republican.
7. James O'Brien, Reform.
8. Daniel F. Tiemann, Reform.
9. William H. Robertson, Republican.
10. Edward M. Madden, Republican.
11. Abiah W. Palmer, Republican.
12. Isaac V. Baker, Jr., Republican.
13. Charles H. Adams, Republican.
14. Jacob Hardenberg, Democrat.
15. Webster Wagner, Republican.
16. Samuel Ames, Republican.
17. Wells S. Dickinson, Republican.
18. Norris Winslow, Republican.
19. Samuel S. Lowery, Republican.
20. A. C. McGowan, Republican.
21. William Foster, Republican.
22. Daniel P. Wood, Republican.
23. James H. Graham, Republican.
24. Thomas I. Chatfield, Republican.
25. William B. Woodin, Republican.
26. William Johnson, Democrat.
27. Gabriel T. Harrower, Republican.
28. Jarvis Lord, Democrat.
29. George Bowen, Republican.
30. James Wood, Republican.
31. Loran L. Lewis, Republican.
32. Norman M. Allen, Republican.

Republicans, 24; Democrats, 6; Reform Democrats, 2.

THE ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY COUNTY.

	Official maj.
1. Stephen Springsted, Republican	44
2. Henry Smith, Republican	193
3. Daniel L. Babcock, Republican	100
4. George B. Mosher, Democrat	73
ALLEGHANY COUNTY.	
William W. Crandall, Republican	2742
BROOME COUNTY.	
William M. Ely, Republican	55
CATTARAUGUS COUNTY.	
1. Commodore P. Vedder, Republican	401
2. Enoch Holdredge, Republican	919
CAYUGA COUNTY.	
1. Ira D. Brown, Republican	656
2. Elijah E. Brown, Republican	1605
CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY.	
1. Matthew P. Bemus, Republican	564
2. Jerome Preston, Republican	1600
CHEMUNG COUNTY.	
David B. Hill, Democrat	391
CHENANGO COUNTY.	
Andrew Shepardson, Republican	1574
CLINTON COUNTY.	
Edmund Kingsland, Jr., Republican	304
COLUMBIA COUNTY.	
1. Benjamin Ray, Democrat	1000
2. Milton M. Tompkins, Democrat	74
CORTLAND COUNTY.	
Dann C. Squires, Republican	1577
DELAWARE COUNTY.	
1. William Lewis, Jr., Republican	1135
2. Matthew Griffin, Republican	269
DUTCHESS COUNTY.	
1. Edward M. Goring, Republican	1421
2. Harvey G. Eastman, Republican	2340
ERIE COUNTY.	
1. George Chambers, Democrat	607
2. George Baltz, Republican	626
3. Franklin A. Alberger, Republican	853
4. John Simson, Republican	89
5. John M. Wiley, Democrat	210
ESSEX COUNTY.	
Franklin W. Tobey, Republican	1406
FRANKLIN COUNTY.	
James H. Pierce, Republican	673
FULTON AND HAMILTON.	
Samuel W. Buel, Democrat	245
GENESEE COUNTY.	
Volney G. Knapp, Republican	1678
GREENE COUNTY.	
Augustus Hill, Democrat	355
HERKIMER COUNTY.	
Eleazer C. Rice, Republican	1050
JEFFERSON COUNTY.	
1. Oliver C. Wyman, Republican	1215
2. William W. Enos, Republican	166
KINGS COUNTY.	
1. David C. Aitken, Democrat	4783
2. Edward D. White, Republican	1428
3. Dominick H. Roche, Democrat	5182
4. William W. Moseley, Democrat	768
5. Eugene D. Berri, Republican	1824
6. Peter C. Peck, Republican	1043
7. Charles B. Morton, Republican	72
8. George C. Bennett, Republican	1070
9. John C. Jacobs, Democrat	628
LEWIS COUNTY.	
Amos V. Smiley, Republican	533
LIVINGSTON COUNTY.	
Archibald Kennedy, Republican	899
MADISON COUNTY.	
1. John W. Lippitt, Republican	1323
2. Francis A. Hyatt, Republican	429
MONROE COUNTY.	
1. George A. Goss, Republican	338
2. George D. Lord, Democrat	1186
3. Leonard Burritt, Republican	901
MONTGOMERY COUNTY.	
William J. Van Dusen, Republican	764
NEW-YORK COUNTY.	
1. James Healy, Reform Democrat	1331
2. James Dunphy, Tammany	4318
3. James Hayes, Tammany	2652
4. John J. Blair, Tammany	3691
5. David S. Paige, Reform Democrat	1325
6. Timothy J. Campbell, Tammany	1045
7. Horatio N. Twombly, Republican	3180
8. Conrad Geib, Republican	2643
9. Stephen Pell, Republican	3082
10. Henry H. Haight, Republican	269
11. Rush C. Hawkins, Republican	3108
12. William W. Cook, Tammany	1877
13. George H. Mackey, Republican	1339
14. John A. Foley, Reform Democrat	585
15. Alexander Frear, Tammany	27
16. Nicholas Haughton, Reform Democrat	4404
17. Charles A. Flammer, Republican	2107
18. Samuel J. Tilden, Reform Democrat	4383
19. Thomas C. Fields, Tammany	810
20. Severn D. Moulton, Republican	1357
21. William A. Whitbeck, Republican	1153
NIAGARA COUNTY.	
1. Isaac G. Babcock, Republican	265
2. George M. Swain, Republican	560
ONEIDA COUNTY.	
1. Martin L. Hungerford, Republican	540
2. Eleazer Beckwith, Republican	715
3. George K. Carroll, Democrat	152
4. Albert L. Hayes, Republican	841
ONONDAGA COUNTY.	
1. Thomas G. Alvord, Republican	715
2. Peter Burns, Republican	1091
3. Gustavus Sniper, Republican	1433
ONTARIO COUNTY.	
1. Ambrose L. Van Dusen, Republican	456
2. Cyrillo S. Lincoln, Republican	510
ORANGE COUNTY.	
1. Robert H. Strahan, Republican	1145
2. Frank Abbott, Republican	549
ORLEANS COUNTY.	
E. Kirke Hart, Republican	1341
OSWEGO COUNTY.	
1. Daniel G. Fort, Republican	112
2. Thomas W. Green, Republican	24
3. Chauncey S. Sage, Republican	1299
OTSEGO COUNTY.	
1. Alfred Chamberlain, Democrat	109
2. J. Lee Tucker, Republican	164
PUTNAM COUNTY.	
James Dykeman, Republican	513
QUEENS COUNTY.	
1. L. Bradford Prince, Republican	1172
2. James M. Oakley, Democrat	830
RENSSELAER COUNTY.	
1. Jason C. Osgood, Reform Democrat	38
2. John S. Snyder, Republican	818
3. Castle W. Herrick, Republican	315
RICHMOND COUNTY.	
David W. Judd, Republican	670
ROCKLAND COUNTY.	
Daniel Tompkins, Republican	628
ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY.	
1. Darius A. Moore, Republican	1916
2. Dolphus S. Lynde, Republican	2041
3. Parker W. Rose, Republican	1953
SARATOGA COUNTY.	
1. George West, Republican	1164
2. Nathaniel M. Houghton, Republican	1231
SCHENECTADY COUNTY.	
William Greenhalgh, Republican	441
SCHOHARIE COUNTY.	
Peter Couchman, Democrat	1131
SCHUYLER COUNTY.	
Harmon L. Gregory, Republican	59
SENECA COUNTY.	
Peter Lott, Republican	400
STEUBEN COUNTY.	
1. Thomas M. Fowler, Republican	313
2. James B. Murdock, Republican	919
SUFFOLK COUNTY.	
John S. Marcy, Republican	1194
SULLIVAN COUNTY.	
Frank Buckley, Democrat	542
TIOGA COUNTY.	
William Smyth, Republican	944
TOMPKINS COUNTY.	
Anson W. Knettles, Republican	1273
ULSTER COUNTY.	
1. Robert Loughran, Republican	702
2. C. Meech Woolsey, Republican	704
3. Allen A. Whitaker, Republican	276
WARREN COUNTY.	
Joseph Woodward, Republican	453
WASHINGTON COUNTY.	
1. Edmund W. Hollister, Republican	1521
2. George W. L. Smith, Republican	388
WAYNE COUNTY.	
1. Edmund B. Wells, Republican	259
2. Lucien T. Yeomans, Republican	2200
WESTCHESTER COUNTY.	
1. William W. Niles, Republican	970
2. Albert Badeau, Republican	1192
3. James W. Husted, Republican	1459
WYOMING COUNTY.	
John N. Davidson, Republican	2479
YATES COUNTY.	
George P. Lord, Republican	407

RECAPITULATION.

Republicans..........97
Democrats..........25
Reform Democrats..........6

A VALUABLE RELIC.

Description of the Marble Sarcophagus Found at Tarsus—Its Presentation to the Museum of Art.

The Metropolitan Museum of Art has received from Mr. J. AUGUSTUS JOHNSON, lately United States Consul-General at Beirut, and now a member of the Bar of this City, a very valuable gift, a marble sarcophagus, highly ornamented with sculptured figures, which was discovered some years ago in Tarsus, in Cilicia, the birth-place of the Apostle Paul. This relic of antiquity was thought of such value and importance that the Navy Department gave orders to have it brought hither in a man-of-war, and it arrived a few days ago safely in Philadelphia, in the United States steamer *Richmond*. It will no doubt attract much attention from antiquarians when it is placed on exhibition in the Museum of Art.

The sarcophagus has a curious recent history. Shortly after its discovery it became the property of Mr. ABDO DEBBAS, an educated Arab merchant living at Tarsus. He desired to give it to Mr. JOHNSON, who, however, refused to receive a gift, being then a public officer, and Mr. DEBBAS finally proposed to present the relic to any Society in this country which Mr. JOHNSON might designate. He caused it thereupon to be offered to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, which formally accepted the gift last December. It was with much labor sent from Tarsus to the port of Mersine, where it was taken on board of the *Shenandoah*, and later transhipped to the *Richmond*.

The following description of the sarcophagus was written by an American missionary, Rev. Mr. Goss, shortly after its discovery:

"The outside length is 6 feet 9 inches; width, 2 feet 9 inches, and height 2 feet 6 inches. Inside, 5 feet 9 inches; width, 1 foot 10 inches; height, 2 feet 2 inches. The corner is in the form of a slanting roof, the highest point being 1 foot 6 inches in a perpendicular line from the lower edge. There is also a space 5 inches in width on the sides between the lower edge and the point where the slant begins. In describing the sarcophagus, I commence with the ends, both of which are alike. On either edge stands a beautifully carved winged angel, with the right hand upraised, and dressed in a short skirt not reaching the knee, a band across the shoulder and a loose garment attached to the waist on the right side, covering the leg and trailing on the ground. In the centre is a head, under which hangs gracefully and in the form of a new moon, a wreath of oak leaves, from the lowest point of which is suspended a cluster of grapes or something very closely resembling it. On the front are three wreaths of equal length like the one on the end, above two of which are heads, while over the central one is a blank tablet. The ends of the wreaths are supported by angels in a standing position—male figures, without dress, while those at the edge, above described, are females. On one end of the cover and exactly in the centre, is Cupid standing with a drawn bow and aiming at Venus, who lies on her left side before him and has a loose garment thrown over her extending from the waist to her feet. Cupid is without dress. On the other end (of the cover) are Cupid and Venus again, both in a standing posture, embracing each other most lovingly, and having their cheeks, not lips, closely pressed together. Near Cupid stands his quiver and bow, and not far from Venus is seen a little bird. On the front of the cover, at either end, is a winged angel in a standing posture and nude. These stand in special prominences, carved and hollowed for them, and more than a foot in height. On the side between the lower edge and the point where the slant begins, is a space, as mentioned above, five inches in width, and extending the whole length of the cover are the following figures, and in the order in which they are enumerated: Leopard, angel with club, lion, goat or hart, angel with club, tiger, angel, goat or hart, angel, hippopotamus, angel, tiger, goat or hart, woman, leopard. These angels and animals have not a quiet posture, but each is fighting his neighbor."

With the sarcophagus are the bones and teeth of the person who was buried in it, and a lamp also found in it.

We commend the intelligent care, on the part of our consular officers in the East, which has thus brought to our shores a valuable relic of antiquity. With their help our museum which can as yet boast of no Elgin marbles and LAYARD'S Babylonian antiquities, may take their appropriate place among the art and antiquarian collection of Christendom. Those of France and England have been largely increased by the zeal of the consular and naval officers of those countries. ABBOT'S collection of Egyptian antiquities may be seen at the rooms of the Historical Society of this City, and if we add to this, under the auspices of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, CESNOLA'S Phœnician collection found at Cyprus, and the Syrian sarcophagus, we shall have a nucleus of which we need not be ashamed. We note with pleasure the co-operation of the Navy Department, and the cheerful and zealous service of Admiral BOGGS and the Commander of the *Shenandoah*, without whose aid the shipment and transportation of the sarcophagus would have been impossible. It must be a satisfaction to Americans to know that in times of peace our naval vessels are thus authorized to contribute to the advancement of art, and to the gratification of the taste of our citizens.

Suicide by Paris Green.

MARY A. FOGARTY, of No. 21 Allen-street, who took Paris green, Wednesday night, with the intent to commit suicide, while on a visit to a relative at No. 71 Division-street, died yesterday morning. It appeared that after swallowing the poison, she proceeded to her home before it took effect. She was promptly attended by two physicians, but all endeavors to save her life were fruitless. Deceased was married, and was happy in her domestic relations, but she had lately shown some signs of derangement.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Illustrated Library of Travel, Exploration and Adventure.

JAPAN IN OUR DAY. Compiled and arranged by BAYARD TAYLOR, with a map and thirty-eight full-page illustrations. 1 vol., 12mo. CHARLES SCRIBNER & CO.

This attractive and interesting volume initiates a series which is sure to be widely popular and permanently valuable. We have had cylopedias of travel, but they have been too cumbersome for any place but the shelves of extensive libraries, and too dry to gain general popularity. The volumes devoted to the explorations of individuals are probably more numerous than those in any other single branch of literature, but very few of them give anything like a general or comprehensive idea of the countries to which they are devoted. It is evidently the aim of this "Library of Travel, Exploration and Adventure" to come between these two classes of literature, and avoiding the dryness of the one and the detail inevitable in the other, to summarize, in an attractive and entertaining way and in a series of volumes, each of which shall be complete in itself, the results of individual exploration, and thus to present a panorama of the different countries of our globe. The idea, which is certainly a happy one, is sure of being carried out in a thorough and competent manner by the veteran traveler and skilled writer, Mr. BAYARD TAYLOR, to whom the editorship of the series has very wisely been intrusted.

This handsome and profusely illustrated volume upon Japan in its arrangement and scope gives a very clear and satisfactory indication of the mode of treatment which is to be adopted in the works which shall succeed it. The introductory chapter presents a rapid sketch of the earliest intercourse with Japan. The first notice of Japan ever given to the world, Mr. BAYARD TAYLOR tells us, is found in the *Travels of Marco Polo*, who heard of the country under the name of Zipangu, at the Court of Kublaï Khan, in Pekin, at the close of the thirteenth century. This pioneer among travelers described it as an island of considerable size, the inhabitants of which had fair complexions, were well made, and civilized in their manners. They worshiped idols, were independent of every foreign Power, were governed only by their Kings, and had gold in the greatest abundance; but as the King did not allow its exportation few merchants visited the country. The royal palace was described as covered with a plating of gold, its ceilings were of the same precious metal, the windows had golden ornaments, and many of the apartments had small tables of pure gold of considerable thickness. In 1542, fifty years after the discovery of America, a Portuguese vessel, which had been driven from her course, took refuge in the harbor of Bungo, on the Japanese Island of Kinsin, and the unfortunate mariners, who were hospitably received, took advantage of their accident to make a treaty with the Prince of Bungo, by which they were permitted to send a vessel annually to the island for the purposes of commerce. Thus this ancient Kingdom was first actually brought to the notice of the civilized world.

As regards the history of Japan, Mr. BAYARD TAYLOR gives precedence for trustworthiness to the work by WALTER DICKSON, published in Edinburgh in 1869. After rapidly summarizing the main points in this work Mr. TAYLOR sketches the successive attempts made to open intercourse with Japan, and then presents us with some pictures from Sir RUTHERFORD ALCOCK'S travels, especially his famous ascent of the great extinct volcano of Fusi-Yama and his overland journey from Nagasaki to Yeddo. This work is more or less widely known to our readers, but to make up the larger part of this volume Mr. TAYLOR has with admirable judgment drawn liberally upon the noble work of M. AIME HUMBERT, who went to Japan in 1862, as Envoy Extraordinary from the Swiss Government, empowered to make a commercial treaty with the Kingdom. M. HUMBERT remained some years in Japan. To remarkably keen powers as an observer, he united unusual abilities as a writer, and the result of his labors appeared in 1870 in two large quarto volumes, which were issued for the Press of HACHETTE & CO., in Paris. These volumes were illustrated with nearly five hundred engravings, executed after photographs with that indefinable skill which places French artists so far ahead of those of any other nation. It seems strange that in the eagerness to gain accurate knowledge of this Kingdom, with which our relations are daily assuming greater importance, these superb volumes should not before have been drawn upon for the benefit of American readers. The fact that they have not been gives to this minor work peculiar freshness and interest. M. HUMBERT reached Nagasaki in April, 1863, and took up his residence temporarily on the Island of Desima. Thence he sailed for the Bay of Yeddo, by way of the Inner Sea. Passing Awadsi, after a pleasant voyage of several days, the Dutch frigate on which M. HUMBERT had taken passage left behind the Inner Sea. After expatiating upon the beauties of its scenery, he thus alludes to some of the possibilities which the future may have in store for this region:

> "I hope that, sooner or later, there will be formed in Japan a chain of western colonies, peaceably developing the natural and commercial resources of that admirable country, along a line indicated by Yokohama, Hiogo, Simonoséki, and Nagasaki. They would be united by regular steam communication. The steam-ships of America, as well as those of China, would nourish the relations of both worlds with the great archipelago of the Pacific. Europeans, weary of a tropical climate, or of the burdens of business in China, would then come to seek a pure and bracing air, and a season of repose, on the shores of the Japanese Mediterranean. How many families established in China, how many European women with their children, would be happy to exchange the trying Summer months for a refuge worthy the most beautiful regions of Italy, and yet so near their present residence!"

Taking up his residence in the Japanese quarter of Yokohama, M. HUMBERT, commenced his studies of the national peculiarities and characteristics. Among other curious facts he tells us that:

> "Every horse in Japan has his separate *betto*, who always accompanies him when ridden out, running in advance or at the side of the horseman. These robust fellows form in Japan a corporation or guild, which has its own separate Government, the chief officer of which enjoys the right of wearing a sword. They are of medium stature, but strong and well proportioned. Their lives are spent in a state of almost complete nudity, though they generally wear sandals, a loin-cloth and a short jacket when accompanying their masters abroad.
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> M. HUMBERT had as valet a little Japanese boy, by the name of Tô. He was a fellow of quick intelligence, but with an air of gravity and prudence much beyond his years. "It was from Tô," says the minister, "that I took my first Japanese lesson. He gave me the key to conversation in three words, and the philosophical character of the method he employed will at once be appreciated. The operations of the mind resolve themselves into three forms—doubt, negation and affirmation. As soon as one knows how to express these three operations, the rest is only a matter of the vocabulary—a charging of the memory with a certain number of the usual words. Thus we will commence with doubt, and say in Japanese, *Arimaska?* which signifies, 'Is there?' Then we pass to negation, *Arimasi*, 'There is not,' and finish with *Arimas*, 'There is.' After that, the Vocabulary will furnish us with the words which we most need, as *Nipon*, Japan, Japanese; *chi*, fire; *cha*, tea; *ma*, a horse; *mizu*, water, &c. Add a little mimicry and we shall be able to comprehend many things without the aid of an interpreter. Thus coming home after a long ride, I order Tô to bring me tea: '*Cha armaska?*' He answers '*Arimas*,' and soon the refreshing beverage is on my table. By the same process, I tell him to put the water on the fire, or in the tea, to call the betto and have the horse saddled, &c."

While M. HUMBERT was in Yokohama, he was honored by a call from native ladies, which he describes most pleasantly.

> "Their first impression," he tells us, "was a *naive* admiration of what they saw, followed by a general hilarity, for the tall pier-glasses, descending to the floor, reflected and repeated their forms, from head to foot, behind as well as in front. While the younger visitors continued to contemplate this phenomenon, so new and attractive to them, the married women asked me to explain the meaning of the pictures on the walls. I stated that they represented the Tycoon of Holland and wife, together with several great daimios of the reigning family. They respectfully bowed; but one of them, whose curiosity was not satisfied, timidly expressed the opinion that the portrait of the *betto* of his Dutch Majesty had been included in the royal company. I did not enlighten her, for she could never have comprehended the noble fashion of representing a prince on foot, beside his saddle-horse, and even holding the bridle, like a Japanese groom! Others, after having carefully examined the velvet of the chairs and sofas, came to me for the decision of a question which had arisen among them concerning the use of those pieces of furniture. They agreed that the chairs were made to be sat upon; but the sofas? Did we not crouch upon them, with crossed legs, when the meals were served? They heartily commiserated the ladies and gentlemen of the West, who were obliged to use such an inconvenient piece of furniture, always sitting with their feet painfully resting on the floor.
>
> My bedroom, opening from the *salon*, was next invaded. I cannot describe all the subjects of astonishment discovered by the curious troop. The gift of some articles of Parisian perfumery was well appreciated; but I could not make them understand the merits of *eau de Cologne*, for the cambric handkerchief is unknown to Japanese ladies. They informed me that the poorest girl would never degrade herself by carrying in her pocket an article with which she had wiped her nose. The little squares of paper which they carry for the purpose are not likely, therefore, to be easily supplanted."

M. HUMBERT'S observations upon the physical peculiarities of the Japanese are interesting. As a race, he tells us, they

> "are of medium stature, and have scarcely the slightest resemblance to the Chinese, either in face, form, or complexion. The only European race which they sometimes suggest in their appearance, is the Portuguese. There is more difference in the relative height of the sexes than in Europe. According to the observations made by Dr. MOHNIKE, at Desima, the medium stature of the men is five Paris feet, one or two inches, and of the women, four feet, one to three inches. Men of six feet, however, are not uncommon. They all have straight, thick, jet-black hair; the men have beards, but the custom of shaving is universal. The color of their skin varies, according to the classes of society, from the dark, coppery-brown of the Malays to the dead-white or tawny of Southern Europe. The prevailing tint is a dark olive, which has no affinity to the yellow of the Chinese. Unlike the Europeans, their faces and hands are generally lighter colored than their bodies. Children, youths and girls, often have a fresh rosy color, with a red on their cheeks, like that of the fairer races. The women sometimes appear perfectly white; in fact, a uniform, dead white complexion is considered a sign of aristocratic blood. In two particulars, however, they are all unlike the Europeans—in the peculiar slant of the eyes, and an ungraceful narrowness and flatness of the breast.
>
> The national Japanese costume is the *kirimon*, a sort of open dressing-gown, which is made a little longer and fuller for the women than for the men. It is crossed in front, and held in its place by a girdle, for which the men use a silk scarf, and the women a broad band, highly ornamented, and fastened upon the back. They wear no linen, but bathe every day; the women, alone, sometimes have a chemise of red crape. In Summer, the peasants, fishers, bettos, porters, and other laboring classes are nude, except a narrow girdle around the loins; and the bathing-houses of the people are as freely open to the public as their dwellings.
>
> In Winter, the common people wear a close fitting jacket and trousers of blue cotton cloth, under the *kirimon*, and the women one or more wadded mantles. The men of the better class, and the nobles, never go abroad without the jacket and trousers; the principal difference of costume between the classes is only in the material, the nobles alone having the right to wear silk. They only dress very richly when they go to Court or make visits of ceremony. All classes have the same covering for the feet—cotton socks and straw sandals or wooden soles, fastened by a strap passing inside the great toe. When the roads are very muddy they use pattens, very simply constructed of three pieces of wood. Every one on entering his own or a neighbor's house, leaves his sandals at the door."

The excursions made by M. HUMBERT to Kamakura and other localities in the vicinity of Yokohama afforded him excellent opportunities for studying the country. Yeddo, of course, came within the limits of his journeyings. The importance of this city may be gathered from the fact that in 1868, authorities whom M. HUMBERT regards as reliable, estimated that it covered a space of eighty-five square *kilometres* (about twenty-three square miles, English,) and that it contained about 1,800,000 inhabitants. He adds that in 1858, the elements of this enormous population were thus divided: the respectable middle-class, merchants, and artisans, 572,848; the daimios, their retainers and followers, very nearly 500,000; the house and court of the Tycoon, estimated at 180'000; the members of the priesthood at probably 200,000; travelers and pilgrims, also 200,000; beggars and parias, 50,000."

The sketches of life in Yeddo are particularly entertaining. Among other incidents, M. HUMBERT relates the following:

> "I was several times present at the fencing-matches of the Yakounins. The champions salute each other before the attack; sometimes he who is on the defensive drops one knee upon the earth, in order the better to cross weapons and to parry with more force the blows of his adversary. Each pass is accompanied with theatrical poses and expressive gestures; each blow provokes passionate exclamations from one or the other; then the Judges intervene and emphatically pronounce their verdict, until finally a cup of tea appears as the interlude. There is even a variety of fencing for the Japanese ladies. Their arm is a lance with a curved blade, something like that of the Polish scythe-men. They hold it with the point directed toward the earth, and wield it according to rule in a series of attitudes, poses, and cadenced movements, which would furnish charming subjects for a ballet. I was not allowed to see much of this graceful display which I happened to get sight of in passing before a half-open court-yard. My yakounins closed the gate, assuring me that the customs of the country do not allow witnesses to see these feminine feats of arms."

We also have the following interesting sketch of the College of Interpreters in the University of Yeddo:

> "The numerous students who frequent it have the rank of officers, and carry the two sabres. All are obliged to learn Dutch, which is the language of diplomatic relations, that in which the affairs of the Japanese Government are arranged with Foreign Powers. After having acquired it some add the English language, others Russian, others French, Portuguese, German, Danish, and even Italian, since Italy has also concluded a treaty with Japan, under the patronage of France. Thus, each one of the languages spoken by the contracting nations is represented at Yeddo.
>
> MORIYAMA YENOSKI was formerly the interpreter appointed to be present at all negotiations concerning the adoption or revision of international conventions. When I made his acquaintance it appeared evident to me that he had been advanced in rank. He had occupied a confidential position with the Japanese Embassies which visited the United States and Europe. I only saw him on two occasions, and then less as interpreter than as confidential assistant of the Minister of Foreign Affairs.
>
> Other interpreters have the special duty of selecting, translating and annotating the newspapers which the Court of the Tycoon receives directly from Europe, as well as the new scientific or literary works presented by the legations. All such publications are carefully preserved in the Imperial Library. By degrees materials are drawn from them for Japanese works, more or less extensive, written for the classes of civil and military officers, to whom they may be of service, or even for the public in general. We find already fragments of HUMBOLDT'S *Cosmos*, an abridgment of HUFELAND'S *Makrobiotik*, a translation of STIELIER'S *Atlas*, and of MAURY'S work on *Ocean Currents*. During the entire duration of the civil war in the United States, there was published at Yeddo, at irregular intervals, a narration of events, accompanied with engravings on wood, copied from the American illustrated papers."

The figures which M. HUMBERT gives regarding the salaries of the principal functionaries of the Government compel the suspicion that TWEED, HALL, SWEENY, CONNOLLY, and the rest of the Tammany "Ring," were not so original in their schemes for plunder as they have had the credit for being. The salaries of public officials in Japan are calculated according to products—that is *kokous*, or sacks of rice, each of which weighs about 100 English pounds, and is worth about $3 25. Taking this value of the *kokou* as a standard we find the Regent or Gotairo the first dignitary of the Japanese Court "rakingin" annually the sum of $1,080,000. The second in rank, who is the representative of the Tycoon at the Court of the Mikado, enjoys an annual salary of $320,000; the five members of the Council of State receive $170,000 each and so down through various grades to the Ambassadors to the feudal Lords from whom are chosen the members of the embassies sent to Europe and this country. These are twenty in number and receive salaries ranging from $3,200 to $10,000. The twenty-four grades of officials instanced by M. HUMBERT, —and there are hundreds and thousands of subordinates not included in this enumeration,—receive salaries aggregating twenty-four million dollars annually, and thirty millions is probably not an overestimate for the entire expense which the Japanese Government entail on the people.

The passages of M. HUMBERT'S work relating to the Police regulations of Yeddo are of interest, but we must pass them by to allude to that distinguishing characteristic of the Japanese—their art and industry:

> "The artisan of Yeddo," M. HUMBERT writes, "is a veritable artist. If we except the conventional style to which he still feels himself compelled to submit in his representations of the human figure, if we overlook the insufficiency of his knowledge of the rules of perspective, we shall have only praise left for him in all other respects. His works are distinguished from those of Miako by the simplicity of his forms, the severity of the lines, the sobriety of the decorations, and the exquisite feeling for nature which he exhibits in all subjects of ornamentation drawn from the vegetable or animal kingdom. These are his favorite subjects; flowers and birds have the power of inspiring him with compositions which are charming in their truth, grace and harmony. In regard to perfection of execution, the works produced in both capitals are equally admirable.
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> Let us pause before a magazine of objects of art and industry, among the curious of both sexes and of all ages, who never cease to gather together under the covered gallery where the stores are displayed. They contemplate with a *naive* admiration the great aquaria of blue or white porcelain, where red fish float in the limpid water over beds of shells. In the centre, three or four selected plants combine in a picturesque group the beauty of their colors and the graceful outlines of their leaves and flowers. Nothing of these combinations is ever left to chance; every day the gardener's hand directs the work of nature, keeps it within limits, and governs the growth.
>
> What is still more remarkable, the Japanese fancy never runs into those aberrations which in China and elsewhere, outrage nature by cutting trees into geometrical figures, or training shrubs into the shapes of animals. The taste of the Japanese in their popular arts, remaining independent of the conventional influences of their two courts, has all the freshness of a naturally expanding civilization. Therefore, it is still characterized by a certain puerility; witness the truly childish passion of all classes of society for enormous flowers and dwarf-trees. I have seen aquaria, not much larger than ordinary, where they succeeded in uniting the features of a complete landscape,—a lake, islands, rocks, a cabin on the shore, and hills with real woods on their summits, of living bamboos and cedars in miniature. They even sometimes add lilliputian figures, coming and going, by means of a spring which is wound up.
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> This sort of childishness is found in a multitude of the details of Japanese life. Sometimes a porcelain junk is set before a dinner party; it is taken to pieces and proves to be a unique and complete teaset. Often, part of the repast is served in cups so minute, and porcelain so fine, light and transparent, that one hardly dare to touch it. There are cups, called egg-shells, so delicate that they must be protected by a fine envelope of bamboo netting.
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> The saloons are adorned with bird and butterfly cages, crowned with vases of flowers, whence depend climbing plants which cause the birds to appear as if nestling in verdure. Under the paper-lanterns suspended from the ceilings of the verandas, there are often bells of colored glass, the long, slender clapper of metal supported by a silk thread, or slip of colored or gilded paper. At the least movement of the breeze these bands of paper move, the metallic tongues swing and touch the glass bells, and their vibrations make a vague melody, like the sound of an Æolian harp."

The literature of the Japanese, their recreations and domestic customs, their festivals and theatres, and the numerous varieties of Japanese life are described most graphically, and in a thoroughly entertaining manner in this narrative, upon which Mr. BAYARD TAYLOR draws so largely; but we have given enough to show that this volume is at once the freshest and the most entertaining, as it is beyond doubt one of the most reliable of the very few accessible to English readers devoted to this very curious and interesting land and people. The letter-press we should say is most admirably supplemented by a map of Japan and numerous really excellent and spirited illustrations which, of themselves, give a graphic panorama of Japanese life, manners and scenery. In all these particulars as well as in the detail of its manufacture, and notably as regards its unique and appropriate binding the volume worthily introduces a series which is certain to furnish abundant amusement to the young reader, and substantial instruction to those of all ages.

THE EX-EMPIRE.

What the Dwellers in the Tuileries Drank—Sale of the Emperor's Wines.

Paris (Nov. 14) Correspondence of the London Daily News.

The catalogue is out of 100,000 bottles and fifty-seven butts of the Emperor's wine, the sale of which by auction will commence, in the Louvre, on Thursday, and is expected to last a fortnight. The great quantity takes the public by surprise, for it was announced that what with the Prussian occupation, the siege of Paris, and the Commune, the Imperial cellars had been pretty well cleared out, and that but a small portion of their contents remained to be brought to the hammer. It would seem, however, that the bulk of the wine must have been preserved from all foes, for the auctioneer classes the treasures, which he has the honor of submitting to public competition, under the respective headings of "Tuileries," "Fontainebleau," and "Compiègne." I assume that there must be many old frequenters of Fontainebleau tea parties, Compiègne hunts, and Tuileries balls, who will be able from these indications to form an idea which category of wine is likely to be the best, and to make their purchases accordingly. The Emperor, with all his faults, was essentially open-handed and hospitable. Whether he spent his own money or that of the State, he thought little of expense. The best wines that the world could produce were often laid before his chosen friends and distinguished guests. But with all his extravagance there was something like order in the administration of his enormous household. And it is not to be supposed that the fashionable young men, (*les petits crevés*,) the artists, journalists and comparatively humble people of all classes, who for one reason or another were invited to Fontainebleau or Compiègne, and allowed to give breakfasts to their friends in private rooms, were served with wines which would be considered first-rate by an Oxford Don, a bencher of the Inns of Court, or an Alderman. But the superstition being brushed away that wines from an Imperial cellar must necessarily be better than any other, I dare say some very good parcels may be picked up at this sale at reasonable prices. Purchasers should insist upon tasting; and this, according to the custom of French auction rooms, is not difficult to do—unless in the case of palpable Jeremy Diddlers who come to guzzle. Much good wine there certainly must be. The immense quantity of claret is the principal thing. There are upward of 12,000 bottles of a very good growth of claret, not well known, called Montrose. Of the more familiar brands—Château Lafitte, Château Margaux, Château Larose, Château Latour, Château Léoville, Branne Mouton, and Cos d'Estournelle—there is a goodly show. The stock of Burgundy is far less abundant; of the highest marks, such as Chambertin, Romanée and Clos Vougeot, there are only a few hundred bottles. The 600 bottles of the best class of Sauterne, Château-Yquem, 1847, will be priceless, if there is no trickery in the catalogue. There are scarcely more than 1,000 bottles of Champagne. The collection of Rhine wine is extremely meagre, with the exception of the very best of all Rhine wines, Johannisberger. Of this rare vintage there are advertised 523 bottles from the Tuileries, 205 from Fontainebleau, and 51 from Compiègne. The intimate friendship between the Emperor and Empress and the Prince and Princess of Metternich renders it probable that the Johanisberger is that which never comes into the market, is grown on the top of the mound under the windows of the Schloss Metternich, which everybody sees going down the Rhine, and is called the "Pride of the Cellar," and I should not be surprised if it were to fetch prices hitherto unprecedented. In the list of foreign—(that is to say not French)—wines, there is a considerable quantity of old Madeira, which I am told is unmatched. The Port, of which there are about 2,000 bottles, is described as *Porto doré*, a designation foreign to my recollections of that now, to me, obsolete liquid. Of absinthe—the liquor which, according to caricatures, must be abjured before the French army can again become great—there are but ten bottles—six from Fontainebleau, and four from Compiègne.

BRIBING JURYMEN.

Alleged Attempt of the Erie Ring to Buy a Verdict.

The "Black Friday" Case Decided Against Them—Thousands of Dollars Offered for a Different Verdict—The Grand Jury to be Appealed To.

The suit of J. O. DAVIS and others against FISK, GOULD and others, which has been on trial for the past two weeks, was yesterday concluded by a verdict in favor of plaintiffs. The chief points of the testimony in the case have appeared from day to day in the TIMES during the progress of the trial, and presented a direct conflict of testimony as to the main facts, between the witnesses for the plaintiffs, and the testimony of FISK and GOULD and their employes, on the part of the defense.

On Wednesday afternoon, about 4½ o'clock, the cause having been elaborately summed up by counsel on both sides, was submitted to the jury under the following charge of Judge MCCUNN, which very clearly presents the important points at issue:

GENTLEMEN: I shall be very brief in my remarks. The great ability and distinction of the gentlemen on both sides, and the fullness with which they have presented the case, render it unnecessary that I should review the evidence to any great extent. This action is brought by J. O. DAVIS & CO. and JOHN BONNER to recover a certain amount of money, the difference between the value of gold which they allege to have sold to the defendants in this action and the price of that gold on the day following at a certain hour, when it should have been delivered. Now you must bear in mind in this case, when passing upon these questions, that J. O. DAVIS & CO., as well as the other plaintiffs, are parties to this controversy. J. O. DAVIS & CO. are brokers in this City, and have brought this action, and although their names have been kept in the background, still they are plaintiffs as well as Mr. BONNER. If you find, in the examination of the testimony, that Mr. SPEYERS received the instructions he testified to from all of these defendants, then I hold he was constituted the agent of the defendants in this action, so that you perceive J. O. DAVIS & CO. are simply asking from the parties connected with this transaction the difference between the value of their gold at the time they sold it to the defendants (if you find they did sell it to them) and the lowest valuation of the gold at 1 o'clock the next day. I think the difference in price at that hour and that of the time of sale is the fair measure of damages. Now, you will remember that I have held in this action that the assignment from J. O. DAVIS to JOHN BONNER was a bonafide assignment of part of the claim, and that they had a right to bring this action jointly. I have also held that the memorandum in writing signed by SPEYERS, and the one signed by McPHERSON, and which passed from DAVIS to SPEYERS, and from SPEYERS again to DAVIS, constituted a legal document in law, and that it entitled him to bring this action. The fact that I sustained the complaint, and declined to grant a non-suit in this action, must not, however, in the slightest degree affect you; nor need I say to intelligent men, such as I see before me, that you must not allow yourselves to be warped by any newspaper notoriety, or anything else that might influence your minds, outside of this case. You are to look at the importance of the case, for I think it is a very important one, being the first case in these enormous transactions, and it is very imperative on you that a high-toned and just verdict should be rendered under the instructions I give you. The only questions to be determined in the case, or the principal ones, is whether Mr. SMITH, on that morning, in the name of himself and others, gave Mr. SPEYERS the instructions to purchase the gold in question. That is the real question in the case; because, if he did, that morning, give instructions to Mr. SPEYERS to purchase the gold, and if the latter did purchase it of J. O. DAVIS, there is no reason why they should not pay this debt. I charge you that gold is a commodity in the community, as well as being money and coin for certain purposes, and that it is susceptible of being dealt with in the market the same as any other commodity; so that if you find that SPEYERS received his instructions that morning from Mr. SMITH, and from the gentlemen present in the office, as he testified to, then I see no difficulty in your way in rendering a verdict for the plaintiffs to the amount you may see proper at the end of the investigation. For the purpose of ascertaining whether Mr. SPEYERS told the truth in the transaction, you have a right to take into consideration all the circumstances in the case; the fact that Mr. SPEYERS received his instructions, and the conversation that took place between him and the two gentlemen when sent to Mr. HEATH'S or Mr. BELDEN'S office; then his going to the Gold Room, and meeting Mr. DAVIS, and buying gold from him; the fact of his making a note under the head of that day, because you find this note was made in Mr. SPEYERS' book, among a number of other engagements made that day, and all placed in that book in their regular order. Then you accompany Mr. SPEYERS also to the Gold Exchange Bank, and consider the tickets which passed between the parties. Then you follow Mr. SPEYERS until the next day, when the excitement took place in the Gold Room, and parties ceased to fulfill their contracts that they had entered into the day before. Mr. SPEYERS has made some entries on his books, and has endeavored to explain them. You are to satisfy yourselves whether those entries correspond with the statement Mr. SPEYERS gave. Against the statement of Mr. SPEYERS, you have, I think, the testimony of all the defendants in this suit. They deny the statement given by Mr. SPEYERS. You have also before you the fact that they were dealing largely in gold on the day, and that Mr. SPEYERS had made other transactions for them in the way of loaning gold. You will also take the statements of Mr. OGDEN and Mr. BROWER, and you have a right to consider the testimony of all the witnesses on the other side. In arriving at a just conclusion you may look at the manner and appearances of the witnesses upon the stand, and analyze their method of giving testimony. I do not know that I can say much more to you in this case. The gentlemen engaged in it are men of the greatest eminence. You have been here nearly two weeks; you have listened with great patience, and you are entitled to the thanks of the community. It is very important that the case should be disposed of. It is one, although the amount involved ($25,000) is small, yet it is of great importance, in my judgment. In brief, the principal question you are to dispose of is whether Mr. SPEYERS and the gentlemen he testifies to had the meeting he stated, and if there was such a meeting, did he receive the instructions he says he did? There is no dispute at all that he bought the gold of J. O. DAVIS. Then as to the amount of damages the plaintiffs are entitled to recover, if you find in their favor on all these points. I have here a statement made by the register of the Gold Room of the different prices of gold on that day, and I find that at 1 o'clock (which I charge is the time to fix the value) gold was selling at 135. That is the lowest price. On that basis the claim is for $1,937 50, with interest up to this time, making $2,233 23.

At the conclusion of the charge, Mr. BEACH, of counsel for defendants, said: "I supposed your Honor would give some instructions to the jury in regard to the statute on gaming."

The COURT—Gentlemen, if you believe this was a bona fide sale of gold, gold which was to be delivered through the Clearing-house, you would be justified in finding a verdict for the plaintiffs. But if you do not believe that the gold was intended to be delivered by J. O. DAVIS & CO. to the defendants, then you would be justified in finding that the transaction was void.

Mr. BEACH—I wish to except to the instruction that upon the question of damages the hour of 1 o'clock is to be taken.

The COURT—I will instruct the jury to fix it at 12½ o'clock. That being the time at which, according to the custom of the Board, Mr. SPEYERS or his principal had to make good the gold, and the price then was 135, the same as I have given.

A JUROR—Is the Gold Board a legal institution? Is a license paid?

The COURT—The Gold Exchange Bank is an institution under our banking laws. The Gold Board is a mere association of gentlemen associated together for the purpose of facilitating business.

Defendant's counsel here formally excepted to the refusal of the Judge to charge on several points.

After the jury had been absent an hour they came into Court and reported that there was apparently no probability of their agreeing.

Judge MCCUNN said that in view of the importance of the case, he deemed it his duty to keep them together.

The foreman of the jury then stated that they stood ten for plaintiffs and two for defendants, and wanted to know if the Court could not inquire as to whether any improper influence had been brought to bear on members of the jury.

Judge MCCUNN said in reply that in the meantime he would keep them together, and at a subsequent stage of the case, before the jury was discharged, he would consider what would be proper to do concerning the intimation of the juror.

At 7½ o'clock the jury had failed to agree, and were locked up for the night, and a sealed verdict ordered.

Before the jury had been locked up for the night, the assistant engineer of the Court-house was sent for, and instructed to keep the rooms in which the jury were confined heated. Very curiously, he forgot about it. The jury were frozen out of the little room in which they had been placed and brought into the large Court-room, where the circulation could be kept up by exercise. The ten held out bravely and one of the two came over. Early on yesterday (Thanksgiving Day) Judge MCCUNN came down to release them, but the jury refused to be released. They stated that the twelfth juryman, JAMES O'BRIEN, refused to consult with them. At 1 o'clock, however, the jury had come to an agreement, the eleven obstinate men had succeeded in bringing over Mr. O'BRIEN. Judge MCCUNN came down, and after the usual formalities the jury were called on for their verdict. The foreman stated that they found for plaintiff on the basis of gold at 135 at noon of Friday, (the Black Friday.)

Judge MCCUNN said that according to his calculation the amount would be $2,233 23.

The verdict was entered for this amount.

Mr. DUDLEY FIELD called for the polling of the jury, but none of them wavered. He then asked for twenty days to make a case for appeal with a stay.

Mr. Justice MCCUNN denied the stay, except a stay of execution for five days after the entry of the judgment.

Mr. FIELD made motions that the exceptions be heard in the first instance at General Term, and for a new trial on the minutes, both of which were denied.

After the jury had been polled and Mr. FIELD'S motions had been made and denied, the foreman, Mr. WALTER GIBSON, of No. 98 Nassau-street, rose, and said: "We deem tampering with the ballot-box, the judiciary and the jury, treason against the sovereign people, and we know not why it should not be punished by death, like any other treason. This jury has been insulted as no other jury has been, of which we have had any experience. Three of our number have been approached with thousands of dollars each, to induce a disagreement, by the hirelings of the Erie Ring. We are anxious to present the facts to the Grand Jury. Feeling your Honor (Judge MCCUNN) sympathizes with our own feelings against this outrage, we congratulate you for the opportunity you have to honor yourself in co-operating with us in bringing these traitors to justice, and vindicating the proper administration of justice and the purity of the judiciary."

Judge MCCUNN said he should certainly do all in his power in the matter, and directed them to reduce their statement to writing in the shape of affidavits, and present them to him through their foreman, and he would see that it should go before the Grand Jury.

Mr. DUDLEY FIELD said that as two of the defendants were high officers of the Erie Railway and his clients——

Mr. Justice MCCUNN, interrupting, said that no would impute any such thing to Mr. FIELD.

Mr. FIELD said he had not supposed it necessary to speak for himself, but, for his clients, after this public statement, he thought the jurors should be required to name those who were so approached, and the "hirelings" of Erie who approached them, so that some definite and tangible statement, and not this vague charge, might go out to the public.

Mr. Justic MCCUNN said that after the jury had been so long out he did not think it right to make such an exaction of them now, but he deemed it his imperative duty to have this matter placed in proper shape, that it might go before the great inquest of the county, to find who were the guilty, if any crime had been committed.

He then dismissed the jury with thanks and a regret at their being so long detained.

The Court was then adjourned to this morning, when it is probable the matter will again come before the Court in the form of affidavits to be presented by the jurors, three of whose names the foreman took as being desirous of making such affidavits.

MURDER IN MICHIGAN.

Bold Murder of a Farmer in His Chamber in the Presence of His Wife—Desperate and Determined Character of the Assassin—He Escapes Unrecognized.

From the Detroit Post, Nov. 27.

At an early hour on Saturday morning farmers residing some distance out on the Chicago road, communicated the startling intelligence that a murder had been committed six miles from the city under circumstances of an unusually cold-blooded character. The scene of the murder was a white, unpretending farm-house, standing back some sixty yards from the street, and surrounded by a garden and fruit-trees.

The household, consisting only of Mr. and Mrs. MILLER, and GEORGE ERWIN, a youth of eighteen years, a son of a sister of Mr. MILLER, retired about 9 o'clock, the young man sleeping in a front chamber. About five minutes after midnight Mrs. MILLER awoke with the impression that some one or something had made a rasping noise back of the house and near the bedroom window. Sometimes the geese at an early hour in the morning would come under the window, and nibble at the edges of the clap-boards, but a moment's thought assured her that this was not the case at present, for it was not repeated, and she could hear no quacking. At this moment a cat in the kitchen mewed, and naturally enough the noise was ascribed to this animal. Mrs. MILLER immediately arose without disturbing her husband, and passed out into the kitchen to drive the cat out. Going to the door, she drew the bolt, turned the knob, and pulled the door open about a foot, herself standing behind it. The cat darted out, but before she could close the door, it was forced still further open, and a man stepped quickly into the room.

His appearance was so sudden and unexpected that Mrs. MILLER involuntarily gave utterance to a scream of affright, at the same time starting back. At the sound of her voice the intruder exclaimed in a sharp, quick tone, "Keep still, and you won't be hurt." This convinced her that there was danger to be apprehended from the person before her, and instantly she screamed "murder!" at the top of her voice, and darted back into the bedroom, the door of which was scarce six feet away. As she passed the head of the bed her husband sprang to the floor and seized the robber by the coat collar with either hand, at the same time demanding "What do you want here?" The reply came, clear and sharp, "I want your money!" At the words Mrs. MILLER shrieked out, "We have none!" but with their utterance, and almost before the conclusion of the burglar's demand for money had reached her ear, she heard the sound of a heavy blow, and her husband sank down as if lifeless. For a single instant the grasp upon the collar of the assassin was unloosed, and then the nerveless hands lost their power and slipped from their hold. In that instant Mrs. MILLER had sprung to her husband's side with the cry of "For God's sake don't murder him!" upon her lips, and as the murderer withdrew his weapon from the breast of the husband, its reeking edge was drawn across the outside of the wife's left hand, inflicting a slight gash midway between the knuckle of the little finger and the wrist-joint. Without a word or groan her husband lay lifeless in her arms. At this moment GEORGE ERWIN came dashing down the stairs, and as soon as he could realize the situation rushed out the door which the murderer had left open, but no one was in sight. The neighbors were immediately summoned, but were powerless to do more than try and assuage the grief of the shrieking woman.

Upon the threshold of the back door were found two drops of blood, and upon the outside casing of the door at the right-hand side are the marks of bloody fingers, while a foot below is a single drop of blood that evidently fell from that gory hand during the brief instant that it seized the corner to enable the assassin the more quickly to turn sharply to the left. That he did so turn is evident from the fact that between the house and the carriage gate four drops of blood were found. This gate was found open, and from the fact that a picket had been torn therefrom in opening it, and that this picket was found standing in the snow outside the gate with no blood upon it, it is evident that the burglar had entered here, and had left everything in readiness for a rapid retreat. Beyond this gate there is nothing to indicate the approach or flight of the murderer, and, aside from conscience, there is little hope that he will ever have an earthly accuser.

Of the personal appearance of the man, Mrs. MILLER only noted that he was of small stature, not more than five feet and four or five inches in height, wore a long, loose overcoat, of some dark fabric, close buttoned to the chin, a black, slouch hat, and no beard. His face, she says, looked so black that she is positive that it was either blackened or covered with a black cloth mask—she thinks the latter. Mrs. MILLER is positive from the voice and general appearance of the man that he was not a negro.

An inquest was held by Justice VROOMAN, of Greenfield, at which Dr. SNOW testified that the wound, which was in the chest, directly beneath and about seven inches below the chin, was inflicted with a sharp two-edged dagger, a trifle over half an inch in width; that the weapon had passed directly through the main pulmonary artery of the heart, penetrating to the depth of four and a quarter inches, and that death must have ensued instantly. The blow must have been delivered with great force, as it passed directly through the sternum.

The deceased, DENNISON MILLER, was born in Hartlan, Hartford County, Conn., in June, 1816, and was consequently fifty-five years of age at the time of his death. He came to this State forty years ago, and has resided in Greenfield ever since. Beside his wife, he leaves a family of three children, two sons and a daughter, all married and residing near their parents' home. Mr. MILLER was a hard-working, frugal man, and had amassed a fair competence. He had, however, received no considerable sum of money of late, but there was a small amount in the house, of which fact, Mrs. MILLER avers, no one was aware. If, however, the murder was committed by some one who went to that particular house for the purpose of robbery (and the circumstances so indicate,) the solution may be found in the fact that while the deceased was regarded as a money-making man, he has invested none of his savings in real estate of late years. In fact, the boldness of the man in entering the house after one of the inmates had arisen unmistakably indicate a fixed determination to effect a robbery there at all hazards. As a cold-blooded murder, it rivals even the well-remembered Willits tragedy of two years ago. Upon the facts becoming known in this city, Sheriff CODD at once offered a reward of $300 for the apprehension and conviction of the murderer, and the relatives of the deceased state their willingness to pay any amount within their means to any person who shall be instrumental in bringing the assassin to justice.

Singular Cause of Death in Boston.

From the Boston Traveller, Nov. 28.

Mr. E. C. CHAMBERS, the Park-street Station Agent of the Medford Branch of the Boston and Maine Railroad, met with his death in a very singular way, some days since. His little daughter was sick with the diphtheria and he put his hand on her mouth for some purpose or other, and the child seized upon his hand and bit it. The marks of the teeth were very slight, comparatively, but the skin was broken slightly, and the poison from the teeth was transmitted through Mr. CHAMBERS' system, and after a week's illness, during which time his body became much swollen, he died.

INFALLIBILITY.

Conversion of a Hungarian Archbishop to the Doctrine.

A great sensation has been produced in Hungary, (the *Eastern Budget* says,) by the conversion of Dr. HAYNALD, the Archbishop of Kalocsa, to the doctrine of Infallibility. In the Œcumenical Council, Dr. HAYNALD was the warmest opponent of that doctrine, and it was chiefly owing to his energetic condemnation of it that the Hungarian bishops were up to the last in the ranks of the opposition. Dr. HAYNALD also enjoys a considerable reputation in Hungary as a patriot and statesman. Notwithstanding all this, he declared the other day before the clergy of his diocese that he had determined to accept the doctrine of infallibility, and the clergy then announced that they would thenceforward teach that doctrine as a religious dogma. Dr. HAYNALD prefaced his declaration by a long speech, in which he said that since the last meeting important events have occurred which affect the interests of the Church and of all Roman Catholics. One of these was the great war in which "a noble Catholic nation had been overthrown by a Power which supports Protestantism, whereby the distribution of power between the Catholic and non-Catholic Governments has been altered." This event may sooner or later have an influence on the Catholic Church in Hungary, as in other countries. Another circumstance which has even a more vital interest for the Catholics of Hungary is, he said, the "lawless violence" with which the Italian Kingdom has wrested from the Pope his temporal power. Finally, the doctrine of infallibility has led to an opposition, especially in Germany, which endangers the unity of the Roman Catholic Church. He consequently thinks it the duty of every Catholic—"whatever his individual conviction may be"—to accept the doctrine of infallibility, as the Bishops of the whole of the Catholic world, with scarcely an exception, have now accepted it. He has notified his submission in Rome, and he orders the resolutions of the Vatican to be taught and accepted as Catholic doctrine.

FOREIGN NEWS NOTES.

"Several journals," says the Paris *Presse*, "announce that Count DE CHAMBORD is at Lucerne, and that he receives there numerous visits. The intimate friends of the Prince are said to have urged him to make the necessary concessions, but the chief of the House of Bourbon firmly maintains his last manifesto, and is resolved only to return to France in virtue of his supreme right, that is, invited by the nation to continue the monarchical tradition. He accepts the respectful adhesion of the younger branch, but has no idea of subjecting himself to, or sanctioning the doctrines and principles of 1830."

There had arrived in the Crystal Palace aquarium, in London, a large specimen of the Octopus—that extraordinary monster which VICTOR HUGO describes in his *Toilers of the Sea*, and of which he says: "It is difficult for those who have not seen it to believe in the existence of the Devil-fish. Compared to this creature the ancient hydras are insignificant." This peculiar animal, hitherto scarcely known save by report, will, it is said, attack a man, and by fixing itself to his body by suction, so that it cannot be removed, will destroy him.

The appearance of the first number of a new daily journal in Paris, *Le Dix-Neuvième Siècle*, is announced. This addition to the Paris Press will, according to the programme of its conductors, be independent of all coteries, and will adopt a national policy, giving a frank support to the Republic without unreasoning approval or prejudiced opposition. In short, it is to be a journal of free discussion, and does us the honor to state that it "aspires to be the *Times* of France." The list of contributors is a long one, comprising among other distinguished literary names those of M. GUSTAVE CHAUDEL, as *rédacteur en chef*; MM. Francisque Sarcey, Alfred Assolant, Alphonse Karr, V. Sardou, Erckmann-Chatrian, Elie Berthet, and others.

According to the *Tagblatt*, of Vienna, Count BEUST addressed the following remarks to a deputation from the literary circles of Vienna: "Accustomed as I am to political vicissitudes, I cannot refrain from a feeling of sadness on seeing myself suddenly taken away from my sphere of activity. I must say good-by to my second fatherland, to which my feelings and thoughts have attached themselves profoundly. I have often been the object of violent attacks which were perhaps not too just; but I must acknowledge that the independent Press has always supported the ideas of which I had made myself the defender. I have always preserved the conviction that the truth comes out victorious from the ardent struggles of the Press. Gentlemen, I may have been mistaken in the choice of the means, but I have always had for my purpose only peace, conciliation and concord."

The *Financier* says that the French Government have given orders for plans and surveys to be made for the construction of large steamers for the service between Calais and Dover. These steamers are to carry thirty railway carriages, and the transit is to be made in one hour and ten minutes. M. DUPUY DE LOME is intrusted with the preparation of the plans of a water-station, which will be situated two kilometres out of Calais Harbor. The depth of water here will be sufficient to receive vessels of the largest tonnage and the enormous transport steamers. A branch of the Northern Railway, at present terminating in the maritime station, will be prolonged to the new water station, and thus the railway carriages will be placed on the deck of the steamers. This project, which was brought forward some few years ago, has now every chance of being carried out, as it is intrusted to men of such talent as MM. DUPUY DE LOME and BEHIC.

The *Rappel* states that the working jewelers of Paris have abandoned their intention of enforcing their demands for the nine hours' system by means of a strike. Under existing circumstances it has been determined to postpone, but not to renounce the concession they desire. "England and Germany," says the *Rappel*, "are making great efforts to establish those higher and more artistic manufactures which hitherto have been the specialty and the privilege of Paris. Our working jewelers are unwilling to take advantage of the lamentable crisis through which we are passing to exact sacrifices which the crisis itself renders difficult, if not impossible. Let the employers bear in mind this self-denial, and let them also use their influence to obtain an amnesty and the removal of the state of siege which, by bringing back the prisoners and the emigrants, would restore to Parisian industry the thousands of hands which it stands in need of. We were informed yesterday that one of our principal manufacturers of iron safes, who has now 300 men in his employ, cannot accept fresh orders, but enters them in his book in succession, and that orders given today he cannot execute under three months."

The Imperialist organ, *L'Ordre*, states that the following petition to the National Assembly is being circulated in Paris, and is receiving numerous signatures: "The undersigned citizen electors of Paris, manufacturers and traders, holding very various political opinions, but united in respect for the national sovereignty—considering that, after the unparalleled disasters which she has endured, France has the most imperious need of order in the streets and security for our industry; that it is by commerce, manufactures and labor in all forms that it can repair its losses and restore its credit; considering that instability of institutions and a provisional state of government constitute an insurmountable obstacle to the revival of business, and to all operations, financial, industrial and commercial; in order that as speedily as possible there may be established a Government resting upon unassailable basis—respectfully pray the National Assembly to call upon the French people to declare their opinions by means of a *plebiscite* upon the question whether they wish to have a Republic or a Monarchy. The voting tickets should bear the name of the citizen selected as President of the Republic or the name of the Sovereign preferred. The undersigned venture to hope that the patriotism of the representatives will induce them to take into consideration these respectful observations. We remain, &c."

Attempt to Abduct a Shaker.

The Pittsfield (Mass.) *Sun* says the Shakers at Canaan were thrown into an unwonted state of excitement Thursday, Nov. 23, by an attempt to abduct a young Shaker named ESTY, the abductors being her own brother and uncle. Miss ESTY was some eight years ago indentured to the Shakers by her mother, who was then a widow living in Great Barrington. Five years afterward, Mrs. ESTY married again, and began to wish for her daughter's society. Miss ESTY was urged to return to the world, but declined, preferring to remain with the Shakers. No persuasions having any effect, the mother and her sons determined to secure the young lady by force. To this end on Thursday a carriage was driven to a retired place on the lower Canaan road, and one of the ESTYS and an uncle of the girl walked up to the house of the Shaker family. They went to the office and requested to see her. As she came into the room her brother said he had some candy for her, and then, walking up to her, seized her. She struggled to get free, but the two men held her and dragged her into the hall. Here she screamed, which brought the sisters, who called some of the brethren to the scene. The men rallied to the girl's aid, and rescued her from the kidnappers, took them prisoners, and bound them hand and foot with ropes. The prisoners they put in a wagon and started for the "Centre." The young man slipped the ropes while on the road and got away, but the uncle was taken before the "Squire," which Magistrate, after hearing the charge, told the prisoner to "go and sin no more."

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND LAND GRANT BONDS,
BEARING EIGHT PER CENT. (8 p. c.) INTEREST,
PAYABLE IN GOLD,
FREE OF TAX,

AND IN DENOMINATIONS of $1,000, $500 AND $100, can be obtained from the undersigned, or through the principal banks and bankers throughout the United States.

The attractive features of these Securities are recognized in the fact that, although they have been but a short time on the market, they are nearly all absorbed, and but a small amount are now for sale.

They combine a perfect security with a liberal rate of interest. This interest account is made light for, and easily borne by, the Company through the operation of the Sinking Fund created from sales of the Company's land, which in many cases draw interest at the rate of ten (10) per cent. per annum. The security behind them is ample in every particular, as they constitute a first and only mortgage on a trunk line of railroad which will soon connect the City of St. Joseph, Mo., (an important railway centre,) with the Union Pacific Railroad at Fort Kearney, materially shortening the distance between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. In addition to this, the bonds have further security in the fact that there is included in the Mortgage the Company's magnificent Lands, amounting to 1,500,000 acres, known to be among the best in the United States. The Mortgage Indenture prohibits the sale of these Lands at less than Four (4) Dollars per acre, and payable to the Trustees under the Mortgage, for the clear and express purpose of retiring these Bonds. The amount thus realized exceeds the entire amount of Bonds which can be issued, and leaves the road, property and franchises free.

The Bonds have thirty years to run, with interest at Eight per Cent., free of tax, payable February and August in each year.

Both principal and interest are payable in gold.

The principal in New-York. The interest in either New-York, London or Frankfort-on-the-Main, at the option of the holder, without notice, and in the gold currency of the country in which they are presented. They are coupons or registered.

Trustees—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

The present price of these Bonds is 97½ and accrued interest in *currency*, from Aug. 15, 1871. But they are receivable at par and accrued interest in payment for lands sold by the Company. The right is reserved to advance the present selling price without notice.

Maps, circulars, documents and full information furnished on application.

Though acting as agents for the sale of this loan, our firm buy and sell in their regular business the bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, those of the Eastern Division eight per cent., (8s.,) recently placed by us at 97½, being now quoted at from 101½ to 102½ and accrued interest.

TANNER & CO.,
Bankers, No. 11 Wall-st.

HARVEY FISK. A. S. HATCH.

☞ FISK & HATCH, Bankers,
NO. 5 NASSAU-ST, NEW-YORK, Nov. 25, 1871.

The scarcity of, and demand for, really desirable *six per cent. gold* bonds for solid and permanent investments, are evinced by the fact that

FIVE-TWENTY BONDS of 1867 are selling at..115
CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS are selling at......103½
CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO BONDS are selling at.94

These bonds all pay both principal and interest in New-York City, in United States gold coin, and are equally safe for investment.

The reason why FIVE-TWENTY BONDS are so high is because no more can be issued, and the outstanding amount is being rapidly decreased by purchases by the Government from their surplus revenues.

The reason why we think CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS will in time advance to the price of Five-twenties is because no more can be issued; while the operation of their Sinking Fund will soon commence to decrease the amount.

The reason why CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO BONDS are selling so low, comparatively, while equally safe, is because the Company are selling Bonds to complete the road. They will all be sold in a short time, and in a few months the road will be finished, when we have no doubt the same result will follow as with FIVE-TWENTY and CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS. The sinking fund of the Chesapeake and Ohio must go into effect within one year after the completion of the road.

The CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO BONDS are issued either coupon or registered—the denominations are as follows:

$100, which cost today........................$94 40
$500, which cost today........................471 97
$1,000, which cost today......................943 95

We buy and sell Government and CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS, and receive them in exchange for CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO BONDS.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers and others received, on which we allow interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum.

FISK & HATCH

☞ EIGHT PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS OF THE MOBILE AND MONTGOMERY RAILROAD COMPANY, INDORSED BY ALABAMA, $13,000 A MILE ON A COMPLETED ROAD. PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION. FOR SALE AT NINETY-FIVE AND ACCRUED INTEREST BY

SOUTTER & CO.,
NO. 53 WILLIAM-ST.

☞ CONVERSION OF 5-20 BONDS.
An immediate profit of
TWELVE TO FOURTEEN PER CENT,
and an annual increase of income of
THIRTY-EIGHT PER CENT
will be secured to holders of 5-20s by converting them at once into
7-30 LAND GRANT GOLD BONDS
of the
NORTHERN PACIFC RAILROAD.
JAY COOKE & CO.
New-York, Philadelphia and Washington.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD OFFICE,
LAND DEPARTMENT, BOSTON, Nov. 28, 1871.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED until noon, Dec. 12, for the sale of 50,000 of the Land Bonds of said Company to the undersigned Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the Indenture of April 16, 1867. The bids will be opened Dec. 13, and accepted bids declared.

JOHN DUFF,
C. H. MCCORMICK, Trustees.

OFFICE OF HATCH & FOOTE,
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

☞ WE PAY AT OUR COUNTER THE "BIDDING Price" for Gold, and sell at the "Offering Price," as indicated by the "Gold Exchange Register."

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND Minnesota Seven per Cent. Gold Sinking Fund Bonds for sale at 90 and interest by HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DEC. 1, 1871.

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—MIGNON—Miss Christina Nilsson.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER—Mr. John E. Owens.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—PARIS—Miss Ada Grey.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.—LE PONT DES SOUPIRS, (Opera Bouffe.)—Mlle. Aimee.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN—Mr. Sothern.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—DIVORCE—Character by company.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—ROSEDALE—Mr. Lester Wallack.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY—Mr. G. L. Fox and Kiralfy Troupe.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.—CAPTAIN CHARLOTTE, &C.—Miss Annie Lonsdale.

UNION-SQUARE TREATRE.—VARIETY PERFORMANCE.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and Evening.

GLOBE THEATRE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

P. T. BARNUM'S MUSEUM, MENAGERIE AND CIRCUS.—Empire Rink, day and evening.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.—EQUESTRIAN, GYMNASTIC AND ATHLETIC FEATS. Matinee at 2½.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY—FARCES.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—GRAND CONCERT—Mr. Santley.

EAST SIDE HALL.—LECTURE by Dr. Doremus.

The New-York Times.

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The WEEKLY TIMES, ten copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)	15
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THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and No. 1,241 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ The NEW-YORK TIMES has opened a branch office in Brooklyn at No. 44 Court-st. opposite the City Hall, where advertisements will be received until 5 P. M.

A Plea for Justice.

Ex-Controller CONNOLLY spent his Thanksgiving Day in Ludlow-street Jail. Mayor HALL, without whose special aid and concurrence the fraudulent warrants could not have been paid, was at liberty to go and get fuddled over copious draughts from the famous Sunday punch-bowl. HALL and TWEED are, to say the least, quite as guilty as CONNOLLY. If impartial justice decided the course of events, the Mayor and TWEED would have shared CONNOLLY'S imprisonment yesterday. The punishment of one of the swindlers will not suffice; let us have equal dealing toward the whole gang. Is that an unreasonable demand to make?

CONNOLLY is regarded by HALL and his friends as having assisted to break the Ring, by getting ANDREW H. GREEN appointed Controller. Sheriff BRENNAN is a fast friend of HALL'S, and the members of the Ring generally are rejoicing over CONNOLLY'S imprisonment. We, for our parts, as our readers will attest, have pleaded from the first for strict, even handed justice all round. We have written to little purpose if our course on this point can be forgotten now, or can be misrepresented by HALL'S advocates. Our readers must remember that we have repeatedly said: "Give us, not scapegoats, but sharp justice for all the offenders alike." A year and a half ago we denounced CONNOLLY for suppressing his reports, and we have been denouncing him ever since. But we shall not be satisfied—no fair man would be satisfied—to see him the only culprit selected for punishment. We know that without his aid, ANDREW H. GREEN would neither have been appointed Deputy Controller or Controller; ask Mr. GREEN or Mr. TILDEN to give his opinion on that point. It is because of the help CONNOLLY gave to Mr. GREEN and the Committee of Seventy that HALL, BRENNAN, TWEED & Co. were so exceedingly eager to get CONNOLLY in prison. At present it is only *their* grudges which are being paid off—public justice is not considered. No one in the City chuckles over CONNOLLY'S imprisonment so much as TWEED or HALL.

We have not one word to say for CONNOLLY—only we doubt whether the public will be willing to see him made into a sort of victim by TWEED and HALL. Consider the position of the other men who have been concerned in the great frauds we exposed. HALL is chiefly—we may almost say solely—responsible for the embezzlement of six and a half millions of dollars of the public money. It is for that reason we have called him a thief. Yet not only is he not in jail, but he is Mayor of the City, and continues to be as insolent in his demeanor to the people as ever. "But he got none of the plunder," says HORACE GREELEY. How do you know that? Will Mr. GREELEY, since he knows everything, tell us who *did* get the stolen property? Forty-two per cent. of it is still unaccounted for. Don't forget that. Is it conceivable that a man should become a party to the embezzlement of six and a half millions of dollars, and yet derive no sort of profit from the transaction? Tell it to the marines!

Then look at INGERSOLL'S case. Sheriff BRENNAN is in no hurry to arrest him, and why? Because HALL and TWEED do not want INGERSOLL arrested. BRENNAN takes the hint, and lets INGERSOLL go his way in peace. Now INGERSOLL is a wholesale swindler—no one can deny it. He and WOODWARD deserve to be reckoned with A. OAKEY HALL as among the "chief conspirators" who robbed the City. Against both INGERSOLL and WOODWARD warrants are out. We have informed Sheriff BRENNAN over and over again as to the whereabouts of these men. But he has not taken any steps to arrest the criminals. No—he prefers to serve his Ring masters faithfully to the last.

If our long attention to Tammany misrule and fraud, and the sincere desire we have had to rescue the public from the thieves, entitle us to any consideration whatever at this moment, we would earnestly ask the public to give a few minutes' thought to the present situation of the men whom we have exposed. Upon the people alone can we rely. Politicians may scheme and plot about this affair, but our dependence is, as it always has been, on the discernment and fairness of the public. Well, then, we ask them, and beg them to think over the question—is it right to pick out one man as a scapegoat, and let men equally guilty go free? Will they be contented with that settlement of the difficulty? Do they or do they not think that *all* the guilty persons should be treated equally by the law, without fear or favor on either side? Is INGERSOLL to be arrested? Is WOODWARD to steal off with his booty? Is it proper that HALL, "the chief conspirator," as Mr. TILDEN calls him, should remain Mayor of this great City? Is NATHANIEL SANDS to enjoy his $75,000 unmolested? We would not save one of the guilty men, if a single stroke of the pen could do it. But let us have them all punished alike. Do not let us stand by while some of them conspire to get the others thrust into jail—while HALL, for instance, goes down to Ludlow-street to chuckle and gloat over CONNOLLY. HALL should be in prison, not standing outside jeering at one of his confederates who does not happen to have friends at his back. *Justice, not scapegoats*—that is what we demand in the name of the public, of whose voice on the subject we are but an echo.

Now will Mr. PECKHAM do something about A. OAKEY HALL? And will Sheriff BRENNAN fulfill his duty properly, and arrest INGERSOLL and WOODWARD? It does not appear to be difficult to escape from BRENNAN'S clutches if you have Mayor HALL on your side.

Tweed and President Grant.

When we produced the evidence of the Tammany frauds, there was but one Democratic paper in the whole country which instantly admitted that the said evidence was fatal to the Tammany gang, and ought to sweep TWEED, HALL, SWEENY, and CONNOLLY out of sight. The *Tribune* abused us as "liars and villains" for having obtained the evidence "surreptitiously," and for using "strong language." The *World* invented all kinds of unmanly slanders against particular individuals who have asked nothing more of the *World*, or of anybody else, than the privilege of discharging their duties in peace. The *Herald* said the warrants were all nonsense. The *Express* mumbled something about JAMES BROOKS and Japan. And so the story went on—while papers outside the City generally ranged themselves on the side of justice and fair play. But there was only one Democratic paper which admitted the force of the testimony we adduced—and that was the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

We should have very short memories if we did not remember this, and be more unjust than the *Eagle* sometimes says we are, if we were not disposed to pay attention to its suggestions. Now, the other evening it had these remarks concerning us:

> "Meantime the TIMES is doing the best it can to dissipate the high character it has earned by exposing Tammany in fruitless efforts to defend the Presidential present-taking, the Custom-house corruption, and every other of the manifold sins of the illiterate and unconscientious Chief Magistrate, whom it pretends, in good faith, to compare with Gen. WASHINGTON. Cannot any New-York paper be constructed of less diverse elements than Nebuchadnezzar's image, that had a head of gold, with feet of clay? The TIMES could be the greatest paper in the land if it would only deal as honestly and thoroughly with GRANT as with TWEED."

We differ totally with the *Eagle* in its estimate of Gen. GRANT as President. That difference, so far as it is based on mere matters of opinion, cannot be helped. But we probably should not differ with the *Eagle* on matters of fact—especially if the facts were so plain as they were in TWEED'S case. When the *Eagle* asks us to deal as plainly with GRANT as we did with TWEED, we say, Yes, by all means we will do so, but let us start from some intelligent basis; and to begin with, pray understand that we do not think there is any resemblance whatever between the characters of Gen. GRANT and TWEED, and therefore we do not see why they should be brought into juxtaposition. But if the *Eagle* will give us the evidence on which it considers that Gen. GRANT could be disgraced and punished, we undertake to study it with all earnestness and sincerity, and to express a candid opinion about it afterward. We do not say this in any quibbling spirit—there is always so much general abuse of the President going on, that we should be rather glad of an opportunity of weighing distinct charges which were supported by substantial evidence.

Again, the *Eagle* says we defend "Custom-house corruption." Will the *Eagle* be kind enough to quote the passages from our columns upon which it puts this construction? Has it never read the repeated articles we have published calling for a thorough reform of the Custom-house, in connection with a general reform of the civil service? Does it not know that we recommended the new Collector, Gen. ARTHUR, to try to begin a sort of civil service reform himself, without waiting for Congress?

Let the *Eagle* turn over our files, and then let us hear from it again. Newspaper brawls are disgusting—but there is no reason why a Democratic and a Republican newspaper should not for once exchange views in a civil manner.

Catacazy.

If the Greek curiosity who for some time represented Russia at Washington could only be induced to hold his tongue, he might yet get off without that exposure which his career merits, and which its impertinence provokes. But he cannot refrain from dabbling in newspapers. He will play with the fire. Not satisfied with getting glorified portraits of himself and wife inserted in *Every Saturday*, with fictitious biographies attached, he must try to win the *Herald* over to his cause—and in that aim he succeeded. What good can CACATAZY hope to accomplish by getting a newspaper here and there to defend him? Can he efface the past or his general reputation in that way?

See the unblushing puffs which CATACAZY gets inserted about him every other day. In the following examples, from yesterday's *Herald*, every line is a fiction. CATACAZY'S life has been romantic—but not quite in the same way described below:

> "While the girls, old and young, and the matrons, as well as the women *d'un certain âge*, rave about this darling Himalaya of a Prince, the men stared at Mme. CATACAZY and her *ravissante* toilet, her *grande dame* manners and her truly classical head, with a *semi-Marie Antoinette semi-Mary Stuart* presence. She descends from both of these decapitated beauties. Her ancestor was the Duke of BERWICK, with the royal blood of the STUARTS in his veins, and, transferred to France, the family has become distinguished as the Dukes DE FITZ JAMES (!!) She herself was born in the beautiful City of Nancy, the old capital of King STANISLAS, and brought up in the regular Faubourg St. Germain style, her brother being to this day the handsomest man in Paris, and the whole family being remarkable for retaining the power, beauty and distinction of a royal pedigree. Her long residence in Russia has imparted a *semi-Oriental picturesqueness* to her Parisian stylishness, and of all the women in the world she is just the one fitted by both nature and grace to do honor to a son of the Czar and preside with him over this gorgeous occasion. CATACAZY himself is the descendant of the Byzantine Emperors! and full of that genius which in Athens and Constantinople made and unmade thrones and soothed masses of Asiatics into peace or lashed them into tumult. He is not much smaller than BENEDETTI. His head has the military turn of a French zouave captain, and he looks irrepressible, mercurial, nervous, full of expedients and *bon mots*, bearing the unmistakable stamp of a man of action, power and genius, with an occasional glare from the eyes which shows that when attacked he will fight and show his teeth like a well-bred hyena."

Is not this all enough to bring down upon CATACAZY the ridicule of the whole country? We say nothing about the narrative prepared for Mme. CATACAZY. Why a residence in Russia should have given her a "semi-Oriental" appearance—how in the world one person can be gifted with "a semi-Marie Antoinette, semi-Mary Stuart, semi-Oriental presence"—are mysteries which we leave the ladies to decide. But anybody who reads the above extract must see that it is at once a little above and a little below the mark of the *Herald* reporter's usual style. Only CATACAZY himself could have thrown in that wonderful idea about his being the lineal descendant of the Byzantine Emperors. The rest of the description is quite as pretty. Whether it can add dignity to the *suite* in which he is now traveling, CATACAZY probably never stopped to consider. Perhaps somebody else will shortly consider that question for him.

Under False Colors.

Attention is often called to the fact that a large number of medical practitioners sail under false colors. In other words, they are simply quacks professing to bear credentials, which, in reality are either impudent forgeries, or genuine documents that have been improperly obtained. When murder is done by these charlatans in the flagrant way that calls for legal action, and they are detected, things come to light that have a healthy effect on the public mind. But, unhappily, detection follows the commission of such crimes in comparatively few cases; and hence the warning involved in publicity is too seldom given to prevent the continual secret resort of the ignorant and unfortunate to miscreants who fleece and ruin them. It is hardly necessary to say that these persons are seldom, if ever, educated physicians. Yet they almost invariably possess diplomas which are conspicuously displayed so as to take in their patients. The certificate of study and ability conferred by a known institution of professional learning, is apt to impose on others than the inexperienced. Now it has been whispered that such testimonials are procurable in illegitimate ways, and if this is the fact, the public ought to know it. Of course, it is possible to forge degrees or diplomas, and to hang them up in an office, as genuine. But, in that event, an action might be maintained for obtaining money under false pretenses, and hence the risk would be too great. Clearly, the more sagacious plan is to pay something for veritable diplomas. We are assured that a brisk trade is driven in this sort of thing; what we want to know is who are the people who drive it, and how they go about their work.

This inquiry becomes the more interesting since, justly or unjustly, American institutions are charged with granting degrees in the manner suggested for transmission abroad. An advertisement stood for some days lately in the London *Times* to the effect that "gentlemen of ability and position" could obtain promotion to learned degrees in theology, laws, arts, medicine, music and "other recognized orders." To this is tacked the assurance usually coupled with invitations to wrong-doing, that strict secrecy will be assured. The editor of the *Weekly Review* determined to look into the system, and, if he could, to expose it. To this end he wrote a letter to the anonymous advertiser asking to be instructed by what means he might procure the degrees of D. D., LL. D. or Ph. D. He professed in this missive to be a clergyman, and to have had a good deal to do with literature in various departments. Next day a reply came duly to hand marked "private." The editor, however, observing that he had asked for no confidence, and saw no reason why he should give any, and believing anyhow that human life and health should be paramount considerations, printed his correspondent's letter, only suppressing name and address. As that letter contains allegations to which we have referred it is subjoined:

> LONDON, Nov. 4, 1871.
>
> Rev. Sir: I am in receipt of your note on the subject of a degree. So far as my knowledge extends, and my assistance is available, degrees can be obtained from two sources—that is to say, from Germany or America. From Germany the Ph. D. and D. D. can be obtained, but not the LL. D. The Ph. D. and M. A. go together in the same diploma; this is, I believe, the invariable custom in all German Universities. To obtain this diploma, the principal requirements are that you write a *Petitio*, which must be either in Latin or German; a *Curriculum Vitæ*, or outline of your life, which must be in Latin; and a treatise on some philosophical or scientific subject, which may be in English, and must be printed. Every expense considered, this would not cost you less than £25. For the degree of D. D. from Germany the qualifications are not so high, as no Latin is required, and the treatise must be on a theological subject. The total expense of this degree would be thirty-five guineas to £40. It is only right that I should inform you that German degrees are now difficult in the obtaining, and except in cases of real merit applications for them are not looked upon with favor by the authorities. The other course is from America, and I am connected with a university in one of its principal cities from which all the recognized degrees are obtainable, including those you have mentioned—namely, Ph.D., LL.D. and D.D. Satisfaction of qualification must be given, but this is accepted by testimonial, reference and position of the candidate. As the settled pastor of a Christian Church there would be no difficulty in your case. The fees for general degrees are fifteen guineas, an extra registration fee of two guineas being required for degrees that convey the title of doctor. I shall be glad to hear from you, and to arrange for an interview, if necessary. Each decree has its appropriate hood. I remain, reverend sir, yours faithfully, LL.D.

When clergymen preach other men's sermons without avowing the fact, there is false pretense, of course, but there is not, of necessity, evil consequence. The sermon may be, and is likely to be, intrinsically good and edifying. In all probability it is better than any original effort its deliverer could make. But the pretended doctor does incalculable harm. Not one-twentieth, probably not one-fiftieth, of the mischief wrought by these men ever comes before the public eye. The wretches go about poisoning and slaughtering, and filling their pockets, in secret, while fear, poverty, and too often death, seal the lips of their victims. Now, almost the first thing an ignorant patient has in mind about a doctor is his sheepskin. Every one, however lowly, has heard of this guarantee, which, like a "character" or "marriage lines" has a direct and intelligible, as well as an august weight and significance. The quack meets the situation by parading his lying diploma, or sometimes several of them, and thus secures the confidence of his visitor.

The remedy for these evils, as regards the public, lies in rigid scrutiny and inquiry, and the remedy as regards the law lies in the enforcement of a strict system of examination by competent authority of the claims and abilities of all practicing physicians. It constantly happens that professed doctors come into a metropolitan district where they are totally unknown, and in which there are thousands of unlettered and simple people, and perhaps by advertising, perhaps by other devices, work into considerable practice. What any such person does may have important bearing on the health of the district, and possibly of the whole City. Why should he not be duly examined, and at all events his diploma *visèd* by a Board of skilled professionals? If found to be an impostor, or in any sense unfit for the work he undertakes, he might be disqualified and forbidden to practice. Such measures may appear high-handed, but the health of great cities is becoming a problem of grave and increasing magnitude, and it will not always answer to let a horde of unscrupulous charlatans wax rich on the ruin of life and health at their own sweet will.

The Ballot-Box and the Drama.

One of those straws that mark so clearly the flow of the tide is conspicuous at present in London. The Manager of the Queen's Theatre is the origin of it, and, whether it turns out to be other than ephemeral or not, it has certainly gained what is dear to the managerial heart, public attention. The novelty consists in the patrons of the theatre deciding by vote the dramas that shall be acted in it. Ballot-boxes are placed in different parts of the house and voting slips are attached to the programmes. The audience are requested by advertisement to detach and place in the boxes their respective votes, and the result is subsequently made public, and the will of the majority complied with. Popular choice, as indicated by the crucial test of attendance at a theatre is no longer, it seems, to be regarded as sufficiently positive or explicit, and hereafter those who go to the play on Thursday and wish to go again on Monday will be expected to vote whether they will see "Hamlet" or "Macbeth" on the latter night, and whether the farce shall be "Box and Cox" or "Poor Pillicoddy." Deference to the majority is certainly a politic virtue for managers to cultivate, and the greatest pleasure of the greatest number is, we may admit, a judicious histrionic motto.

May there not be danger, however, that this brilliant conception may lead to results too sweeping and subversive? Revolutions, we know, do not go backward, and this new movement may presage the downfall of a host of really valuable dramatic usages and traditions. For example, the *Pall Mall Gazette* apprehensively suggests that the next step may be that of voting on the *dramatis personæ* as well as the play itself. Why, since their amusement alone is concerned, should not the audience who have ordered the tragedy of "Othello" determine who shall act the *Moor?* and so on through the whole of the cast. When theatre-goers once learned what a world of ingenious and diverting possibility a power like this would open to them, they would assuredly neither resign it nor fail to use it. How delightful, for instance, to compel the artist who commonly plays *Romeo* to "go on" for *Peter*, and the lady who piques herself on her *Juliet* to disport in the servile garrulities of the *Nurse;* how charming to metamorphose the *Hamlet* of one night to the *Second Grave-digger* of another, and to vary the labors of a *Charles Surface* by jocosely thrusting him into *Snake*. The journal named anticipates still further another innovation. People, it suggests, will be asked to vote who shall write the new plays. This would apparently have the bad effect to stifle unknown genius; for who can vote that a man shall write a play when he does not know who the man is? That the public should choose its dramatists as it does its legislators may be all very well in theory; but there surely must be a fundamental difference here in practice.

Another point appears to us as not unworthy of grave consideration. If the audience vote for the plays, and the cast of the plays, why should not the audience vote that they act the parts themselves? From the criticisms often heard, it is plain that not a few persons among average audiences are of opinion that a change like this would be judicious, and that it would often be profitably used, we have not a shadow of doubt. Immense effect could thus be produced in mobs, processions and armies, and the actors thus temporarily displaced might go into the front of the house and vote whether or not to give the audience their money back. Mr. J. FISK, Jr., and the Ninth Regiment might thus invade the stage of the Grand Opera-house, and transform themselves into *Richard III.* and his army, and an infinite variety of similar pleasing evolutions might diversify the monotony of ordinary procedure. We do not wish to be understood as advocating such iconoclastic novelties, but if they are really inevitable, if the wave of revolution is not to be stayed, it is well to look things calmly in the face and prepare wisely and firmly for what is to come.

A Project to Secure Fair Elections.

To provide by all possible means for elections in which none but legal votes shall be cast, and all legal votes shall be honestly counted is, next to the framing of a sound charter for New-York City, the most important work before the next Legislature. To this end all intelligent suggestions, based on observation and experience, are valuable. Of this character we deem the draft of a law "for the prevention of fraud and bribery at general and special elections," which has been submitted to us by a gentleman of acknowledged character and ability, who held for a number of years the position of Superintendent of Police in one of our large cities. The project proceeds upon the assumption that the obstacles to fair election are as follows: the generally indifferent character of the inspectors and canvassers; the facility with which these are, under the systems heretofore in use, controlled by one party; the opportunities for fraud in manipulating and counting the ballots offered by the method of depositing them; the impossibility of tracing accurately the effects of fraud where committed, and the consequent difficulty of remedying the wrong done; and the difficulty of obtaining proof of bribery where the only two possible witnesses to the crime—the briber and the bribed—are subjected to common penalties, and both excused from testifying on the well-known legal principle that no man can be compelled to inculpate or disgrace himself by his own testimony.

As the starting-point of reform, the author of the act proposes to call in the interests of the opposing parties in every general election, and to provide for them a method of protecting themselves, believing that the motives thus brought into play will be more efficient than any of those ordinarily appealed to to secure honesty in election officers. To accomplish this, it is proposed to make the election officers provided for by the bill, practically representatives of the two principal parties in the State. The bill calls for a Board of four State Supervisors of Election. These are to be elected each year by the electors of the entire State, no one of whom is allowed to vote for more than two Supervisors. The State, at every election, is sure to be divided into two parties who cast the bulk of the votes, or else into one party casting the plurality of the votes, one which controls the plurality of the remainder, and other smaller ones drawing from one or the other of the largar parties, making it the interest of one or the other of them to see to it that the votes drawn from its rival are counted. The trick of running two tickets for Supervisors of Election belonging to one party, and thus securing the entire Board, is practically impossible in the State. Four officers being thus secured who represent two main rival parties, each of these officers is to appoint a Deputy Supervisor for each county. This secures a board for the county of the same character with the State Board. Each Supervisor for the county is to appoint a Subdeputy Supervisor for each town or city in his county, except in the case of the City of New-York, where, the County and City being identical, the Deputy Supervisors act as Subdeputies for the City. The Subdeputies appoint each, one inspector and canvasser and one witness of elections for each polling district in his town or city, who are required to be freeholders. The balance between the two parties is thus preserved, and at election day, the election officers of each polling district are impartially divided between the main parties. To prevent this equality from being disturbed by vacancies, all vacancies are to be filled by appointment from the associate of the person making the appointment, who belongs to the same political party as the appointor. Service in all cases is made obligatory, unless excused for valid reasons by the Judges of the Supreme Court of the district in which the appointee or person elected resides. It is believed, and reasonably, by the author of the act, that this plan will secure men of character for the really important but now despised positions of election officers.

The next object of the bill is to guard against fraudulent manipulation of the ballots. For this purpose, it is required that the ballots be all deposited by the elector himself in one of two boxes. The ballots each elector is entitled to vote are folded as now provided by law and inclosed in an envelope, on the face of which are written or printed the titles of the officers for which he offers to vote. If it appears that he offers to vote for any office for which he is not entitled to vote, the designation of that office is erased, in his presence, from the face of the envelope. It is then, if unchallenged, deposited by himself in the main box. If challenged, and the challenge sustained by two inspectors, the envelope offered by the voter is to be inclosed in a plain envelope inscribed with his name and the causes for which his vote is challenged, and is then deposited by him, after taking oath to his right to vote, in a separate box, marked "challenged."

The act provides for two poll clerks at each district, to be elected by the inspectors, only one being voted for by each inspector, and the two having the highest vote, being elected. These clerks are to perform in the main the duties now required by law, with some additional ones calculated to secure an honest count, too detailed for description here. The canvass of unchallenged votes is made in the presence of the "witnesses of election," immediately on the closing of the polls. The canvass of the unchallenged votes is made at 10 o'clock of the morning of the second day after election, thus affording time for investigation as to the grounds of challenge. The envelopes are then taken out of the box and the name of the voter is called. If the voter does not appear, the envelope is cast aside and the ballots are not counted. If he appear and insist on his right, the envelope is opened and the ballots canvassed, unless two inspectors shall agree to order the arrest of the challenged party, in the belief that there is evidence to convict him of attempted illegal voting. In that case, he is arrested, and the ballots are rejected. The principal purpose of the provision for the personal appearance of the voter is to guard against repeating. No challenged repeater has the opportunity to get in more than one vote, and then only by exposing himself to arrest.

The remaining feature of the bill which calls for notice is the limitation of punishment in case of bribery to the person offering the bribe, and the provision that the party alleged to have been bribed shall not be excused from testifying. We submit this abstract of this bill for consideration, without unqualifiedly indorsing it, but believing it is entitled to careful attention as a practical attempt to solve a very intricate and very important problem.

A Contribution to International Coinage.

The movement toward the establishment of an international coinage will doubtless receive an impulse, slight, but perceptible, from the recent action of the German Government. On the 11th inst. there was read in the Imperial Parliament, for the first time, a bill entitled a "Project of law for the coinage of gold moneys of the Empire." The proposed act looks only to a partial assimilation of the different currencies in the various States included under the sway of the Emperor WILHELM. In this respect it will be a disappointment to the more ardent advocates of a universal unit of coinage. But if the present legislation goes no further than to introduce some method and simplicity into the present chaos of German monetary systems, it will confer an appreciable benefit of no slight value. Every tourist has a vivid remembrance of the never-ending annoyances and losses resulting from the multiplication of currencies. At each frontier he finds all his previous financial knowledge, acquired with much pain and costly battles with rapacious inn-keepers, utterly useless. Almost every town inflicts on him its own particular grief in the shape of some distinctive and favorite coin, more bewildering than the last, until much of the time that should have been given to the scenery or customs of the country is spent in breaking his head over the hopeless complications of thalers and rixthalers, groschen and silber groschen, florins and kreutzers, and pfennige. If it did no more than assuage the woes of this large and important class, the new project would be hailed as a boon.

Undoubtedly, however, it will afford some needed relief in the transactions of domestic trade. What is better, it will pave the way for a more comprehensive reform in the immediate future. The present bill, as read in the Imperial Parliament, contemplates the coinage of three gold pieces of 10, 20 and 30 "marks" respectively, of which the former is to be equal to 3⅓ thalers, or ten English shillings, (somewhat less than a quarter eagle of the United States,) and the others in proportion. These coins are to be legal tender concurrently with the present silver coinage throughout the Empire, and may be made under the supervision of the Imperial authorities, and conformably to the Imperial standard in the several States. In the course of the debate, the Minister of Finance made the curious statement "that the price of bullion having gone down some months ago, the Government had hastened the coinage of those gold pieces." The Parliament is, therefore, asked to pass upon a law which is already in process of execution. It may safely be assumed under these circumstances, that the change, or more accurately, the addition, to the coinage of the Empire is accomplished.

The importance of this action to the cause of international coinage, may not be at first apparent, nor perhaps when seen, reckoned as very great. But it is to be observed at least that Germany hereby smoothes over two of the difficulties hitherto existing upon this point between her and the other great nations of the world—first, in the adoption of a gold standard, and second, in the presentation of a coin approximating closely in value to leading coins of Great Britain, France, and the United States. Between the British sovereign, the American half eagle, the French piece of twenty-five francs, and the German piece of twenty marks, there is only a very trifling difference, which might readily be equalized without too greatly disturbing the operations of trade. Thus, for all purposes of commerce at least, the four chief commercial nations of the world, not to speak of the many continental countries that have followed the French system, would have a common unit of exchange.

The millennium of international coinage, if it is to be ever attained, is only to be reached by a succession of these slight modifications. Any sudden attempt at reform would involve a large amount of trouble and expense, which would make it intolerable to the mercantile community all over the world. So the enthusiasts who dream of any near date for the reign of decimals to begin, with a common mint for the nations, are doomed, we fear, to disappointment.

MINOR TOPICS.

FISK and GOULD have been as unfortunate in having their "Black Friday" transactions brought before a jury having an honest and resolute foreman, as Mayor HALL was fortunate in having his little peccadilloes submitted to a jury headed by a servile and corrupt one. "We deem tampering with the ballot-box, the Judiciary and the jury, treason against the sovereign people" was the outspoken declaration with which Mr. GIBSON introduced his exposure of the way in which some of his associates had been tampered with by "the hirelings of the Erie Ring." This villainous gang never make a public appearance without drawing the slime of corruption and perjury over everything it touches. If the people whom they have swindled cannot deal this organization a vital blow, the public will look to the Courts they have insulted and defiled, and the Legislature they have heretofore bought at will, to rid the Commonwealth of what is at once a social ulcer and a commercial disgrace. Let Mr. GIBSON and his associates fearlessly present the details of the corrupt overtures made to them, and a very considerable step will have been made in reawakening public indignation against the brigands of Erie. Let us hope that the facts will be sufficiently explicit to satisfy even DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, who seems to stick the closer to his disreputable clients the deeper they sink into the mire of public ignominy.

Brussels is trying once again to make good its title of the "Little Paris." A Communist anniversary, attended by general street rioting, the calling out of the Civic Guards, and the fraternizing of the latter with the rioters, are features unmistakably Parisian. There were, it is true, no barricades yesterday, chiefly because the mob had it all their own way. What the brave Belgians would be at, on this occasion, does not very clearly appear. They have bowled down an obnoxious official and forced out a reactionary Cabinet. Evidently M. THONNESSEN, who has been called on to form a new one, is not a man to their liking, though how they can expect a Radical Ministry to exist in presence of a clerical majority in the House of Representatives is somewhat unintelligible. Belgium, like France, suffers from the Conservative and Catholic dead weight in the rural districts. Unlike France, it has the most restricted electorate of any country possessing liberal institutions. The Brussels mob would be less violent if they could effect by peaceful votes what is grudgingly accorded to violent demonstrations.

One of the odd features about the famous Tichborne case has been the issue of bonds which have been offered to the public like any other security, and the quotable value of which has constantly fluctuated. The bonds were sold to raise money to carry on the plaintiff's case. Rumors have been heard of them before, but we now get information in definite shape. They were first "placed" at £65, the price at redemption being £100. They engage, on their face, that Sir ROGER C. D. TICHBORNE, his heirs and assigns, shall pay the last-named sum to the bearer, with five per cent. interest, until paid. Naturally, the market value of these securities has risen and fallen with the apparent chances for success of the plaintiff's suit. It is said that at one time the bonds could be bought in Birmingham for ten shillings each. They are now worth about fifty pounds.

A young blacksmith in the English metropolis is at present under trial on a rather extraordinary indictment. He is charged with having willfully set fire, within the last two years, to 114 places, and every day, it appears, brings fresh evidence of similar crimes, in addition to those enumerated. The motive which prompted this enterprising youth to wholesale arson was not a mania for seeing houses burn. On the contrary, the first thing which he did after originating a fire was to rush to the nearest engine-station and give the alarm. Thereupon the industrious Vulcan pocketed the reward given in such cases, and went off with a pleasing consciousness of having done a night's work. It would be interesting to know how many thousands of dollars worth of property were sacrificed to keep this professional incendiary in pocket-money, and it would be equally instructive to discover how, even in a city like London, a practice like this could be continued for two years without detection.

The Thiers Government goes on blundering. Nov. 15 is the fête of the Empress EUGENIE. It has been usual to have masses celebrated in the churches on that day, and some prepared to do so on this occasion. The Government, however, has given importance and significance to this design by stepping in at the last moment and forbidding it. A crowd of people assembled at the Madeline, who had not heard of the prohibition, and became highly indignant at not hearing the mass. The result was that a manifesto was drawn up on the steps of the church, and signed by several hundred people, in which they offered up their prayers in behalf of the BONAPARTE family. If the Government will now set to work and suppress the Imperialist journals, beginning with *L'Ordre*, it will do a further service to the reactionists and inflict a further injury on the Republic.

At Ajaccio a fight seems to have grown out of similar circumstances. The reports of the affair conflict. Some people had expressed their sympathy with the fallen dynasty, and while doing so were set upon by a party of drunken soldiers. A bloody combat ensued. The Mayor of the city tried to stop it, but the officer in command of the military refused to second him. Next day the Mayor sent in his resignation to the Prefect of his department. Much bitter feeling has been excited, many people, as might be expected, declaring that there is less freedom of speech now than before. It would be a sad pity if the Republic should not be allowed a fair trial, but there are undeniable signs that it is in danger of being smothered by its friends.

We furnish our readers today with a full and accurate digest of the election results in New-York and twenty-three other States. The article has been prepared with great care from the latest official sources, and presents in a condensed form the political complexion of all the States which have held elections during the year. It also includes a full list of the members of both Houses of Congress, and the complete *personnel* of the New-York State Government

THE WIND AND SNOW.

Great Destruction to Shipping in the St. Lawrence.

Many Vessels Ashore and Drifting with the Floating Ice—Sailors Frozen to Death and Drowned—The Snow and Cold East, West, North and South.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

QUEBEC, Nov. 30.—The sudden and vigorous advent of Winter has caused great damage to the Fall fleet of this port. The river is filled with immense blocks of floating ice, which greatly injures wooden vessels. News received from ports below Quebec causes great excitement in this city. A great number of vessels have been driven ashore, and several wrecks have taken place. At St. Johnsport Capt. JOLI and the survivors of the crew of the wrecked bark *Chryseis* have been picked up. Several of the men have been lost. The bodies of eight men were found on the ice frozen to death. They are supposed to be the bodies of the men of another vessel wrecked near St. Roches. The ships *Three Bells* and *American*, laden with grain, are ashore and breaking up. No assistance can be given on account of the storm. The Government vessel, *Napoleon Third*, has been sent down to assist vessels drifting out in the ice, but it is doubtful if it will be sufficient. The amount of loss caused by ice and storm is very great.

HUDSON, N. Y., Nov. 30.—The steamer *Vanderbilt* is ice-bound opposite this city. Her passengers were transferred to the Hudson River Railroad this morning. The prospect is that navigation will be closed above this city to-night. It is intensely cold and ice is forming rapidly.

RONDOUT, Nov. 30.—The weather continues intensely cold. The creek is filled with floating ice, and the Delaware and Hudson Canal is frozen up above Ellenville. No boats are passing above that point. They are still locking through at Eddyville, but unless the weather moderates, the canal must be entirely closed to-night.

MARY CONNORS, a woman of intemperate habits, was found dead in an out-of-the-way place here this morning. A man named THOMAS HUGHES was lying beside her dead drunk, with supposed bloody spots on his clothes. It is generally believed that the woman was frozen to death, but HUGHES has been arrested on a slight suspicion, and an investigation will be made by the Coroner and District-Attorney.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Nov. 30.—It has been extremely cold here all day, and still continues so. The steam-boat *Vanderbilt*, which was lying between Hudson and Catskill this morning, passed here, going south, this afternoon, having been unable to get through to Albany. The *City of Hudson* is south of Catskill, endeavoring to work her way up. The steamer *Ohio*, with a tow, lies here, bound south, awaiting telegraphic orders. The steamer *Eagle*, bound north, put in at Rondout, and now lies there.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 30.—It commenced snowing at midnight, last night, and continued incessantly until noon today, and lies fully six inches deep. Sleighs are in great requisition.

OMAHA, Nov. 30.—The Union Pacific express-train from the West, due here yesterday afternoon, arrived thirteen hours late. The weather West is clear and cold. The trains were nearly on time today at Cheyenne.

SALT LAKE CITY, Nov. 29.—The mail-carrier from Cottonwood arrived here this afternoon, having left yesterday. He reports about six feet of snow on a level, and drifts of from 20 to 100 feet in depth. Communication with the mines of Cottonwood is uncertain and dangerous. Further accounts of loss of life by snow-slides are received. The trains of the Utah Central Railroad were today three hours behind time from Ogden, on account of snow.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 30.—The following, collated from the weather reports received at the Signal Office up to 7 o'clock this evening, will be found of interest. It was sleeting at Memphis, Tenn., last night, which turned into heavy snow this morning, while the temperature is the same as that upon the summit of Mount Washington, N. H. Snow also fell today in Knoxville, Tenn., and Rochester, N. Y. At Cape May City, last night, the wind from the north-west was blowing thirty miles per hour, and the thermometer stood at thirty-five degrees. At Cheyenne, Utah Territory, and Denver, Colorado Territory, this morning the temperature had fallen to 6° below zero, a fall in both places of 25° since yesterday morning. At the Observatory, in Montreal, Canada, it registered 5° below zero. In this city, last night, the minimum thermometer registered 23°, the lowest it has been since last Winter. Upon the summit of Mount Washington, N. H., this morning at 8 o'clock the weather was cloudy, the barometer was recorded at 28.76, a fall of nearly an inch in twenty-four hours. The wind was north-east, and registered 99 miles an hour, and the thermometer was recorded at 25° above zero, a rise in eight hours of 54°.

BELGIUM.

Continued Disturbances—Frequent Collisions Between the Opposing Parties—The Mob in Possession of the Streets.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 30—P. M.—Today being one of the fête days of the Communists, trouble was expected, and extraordinary precautions were taken by the authorities to prevent dangerous demonstrations in the present excited condition of the city. The Burgomaster issued a proclamation in the morning, enjoining all good citizens to remain within their dwellings, forbidding out-door demonstrations and declaring that illegal assemblages would be dispersed. Nevertheless, in the course of the day, the recent disturbances were renewed. Monster crowds of men of opposite political parties collected in the streets and there were frequent collisions between them. The Police seemed to be unable or unwilling to disperse the rioters. In one instance a company of civic guards, sixty strong, were ordered to charge upon the people, but they reversed their muskets and refused to obey. The disorder continues, the mobs hold possession of the streets, and the excitement is intense.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Condition of the Prince and Princess of Wales—Sir Charles Dilke to be Invited to Lecture in London.

LONDON, Nov. 30—Evening.—The official bulletins from Sandringham report that the Prince passed an easy night, although the fever has shown no signs of abatement today. He continues quiet, and the symptoms are unchanged. The Princess ALEXANDRA has wholly recovered from her recent indisposition.

The Democrats of this city have resolved to tender an invitation to Sir CHARLES DILKE to deliver a lecture in St. James Hall.

FRANCE.

Execution of Another Communist Leader—Von Beust in Paris.

PARIS, Nov. 30.—CREMIEUX, one of the four Communist leaders condemned to death by the Court-martial at Marseilles, was executed today. He was taken from his prison at an early hour this morning, conveyed a short distance outside the walls and shot. He died bravely, refusing to be blindfolded, and his last words were, "Vive la Republique."

Count VON BEUST, the new Austrian Minister to England, arrived here today, en route to London.

Excitement in Paris—Troops Everywhere—Rossel's Last Expressions.

PARIS, Nov. 30.—The Government of France is very uneasy and exercises the utmost vigilance. There is a great display of troops in Paris, and all points are guarded by patrols every night, while Police are stationed at every street corner. The public mind is very unsettled, and the general impression is that the present status of affairs cannot last for any length of time. The last words of Gen. ROSSEL to a Republican friend were, "If you have not before long crushed the army it will crush you; it has always been pretorian, and has always formed a distinct party, whereas it should be national. Danger is pressing; Republicans have abandoned insurrection. You did not like the men of the 18th of March; I did not like them, but it was necessary to join in order to restrain them."

THE SPANISH BUTCHERY.

Action of Our Government—Valmaseda to be Recalled—Death of the Parents of a Murdered Student from Grief.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—One little fact disposes of all the turbulent dispatches sent from here regarding Cabinet deliberation and action on the recent affair in Havana. All the orders for the dispatch of vessels were given by the Secretary of the Navy on Monday night, and an answer was received from Key West before 12 o'clock the same night, saying that the *Terror* would sail on Tuesday morning, while the Cabinet did not meet until 10 o'clock Tuesday, when the Secretary of State and the Secretary of the Navy reported their action simply as matters incident to the administration of their respective departments.

MADRID, Nov. 30.—It is said that the Government has resolved to remove Captain-General VALMASEDA from the Governorship of Cuba, and that 30,000 fresh troops are to be dispatched to the island.

HAVANA, Nov. 30.—The bodies of the executed students have been refused to their parents. The students sentenced to the chain-gang have been working on the streets with criminals since yesterday. The father of one of the former has died from grief, and the mothers of two others have become insane. Captain-General VALMASEDA arrived in this city Tuesday evening. The Chaplain of the cemetery which was entered by the medical students has been removed. The city is quiet. Steamer *Morro Castle* arrived this morning from New-York.

THE KUKLUX.

Prisoners and Witnesses at Columbia, S. C.—Their Appearance.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—The Columbia *Union* of yesterday thus speaks of the prisoners and witnesses in the Kuklux trials now going on in that city:

"The Court, which adjourned on Tuesday, will meet again to-morrow. Quite a number of prisoners and witnesses to go before the United States Circuit Court sitting in this city arrived by the down-train on the Charlotte Road yesterday. Many of them appeared to be well provisioned. Some had mattresses, and others bedding and clothing, and the most of them looked as if they meant to make the best of their situation. They were in charge of a detachment of United States troops. A motley crowd of colored people followed them to the place of confinement, and quite a number were hanging about the jail-yard until dusk last evening, trying to get a peep at them."

SYMPTOMS OF CONGRESS.

Senators and Representatives Arriving in Washington—The Message and Documents.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—Senators and members of the House are arriving rapidly, and a quorum of both Houses will probably be here by Sunday. Speaker BLAINE is expected here on Saturday, and it is given out that until the committees are announced he will receive no callers save such as are sent for. Whether he will announce the committees before the second week in the session is not yet known

Nearly all the reports of the heads of Departments and chiefs of Bureaus are completed. The President's Message is finished, and will be read at the Cabinet meeting to-morrow. The reports will be sent to the Press, as heretofore, in advance of their delivery to Congress, but not to be published until that time. The President's Message, being in manuscript, will be telegraphed. The President and heads of Departments give no intimation whatever of its contents.

THE NEW APPORTIONMENT.

Ratio of Congressional Representation Under the Ninth Census.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—There has been prepared here a table showing the number of Representatives each State will be entitled to in a new apportionment, based on the ninth census, providing the total number is fixed at any of the figures heading the tabular statement below. It will be observed that the calculations are made for the number of Representatives fixed as in the law of March 4, 1862, at 241, and also for 250, 260, 270, 280, 290 and 300. Unless the number is increased to 300, it will be seen that the New-England States will have a less number than at present; at the latter figure Massachusetts would gain one, while the others would remain as now. But the table will enable each reader to draw his own conclusions.

STATES.	Representative population........	Ratio: 1 to 158,146...	Ratio: 1 to 152,453...	Ratio: 1 to 146,589...	Ratio: 1 to 141,160...	Ratio: 1 to 136,119...	Ratio: 1 to 131,425...	Ratio: 1 to 127,044...	Ratio: 1 to 156,202...
Total United States.....	38,113,258	241	250	260	270	280	290	300	...
Alabama........	996,992	6	6	7	7	7	8	8	6
Arkansas.......	484,471	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	3
California.....	560,247	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3
Connecticut.....	537,454	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4
Delaware.......	125,015	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Florida.......	187,748	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Georgia.......	1,184,109	7	8	8	8	9	9	9	7
Illinois.......	2,539,891	16	17	17	18	19	19	20	14
Indiana.......	1,680,637	11	11	11	12	12	13	13	11
Iowa.......	1,191,792	7	8	8	8	9	9	9	6
Kansas.......	364,399	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	1
Kentucky.......	1,321,011	8	9	9	9	10	10	10	9
Louisiana.......	726,915	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	5
Maine.......	626,915	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5
Maryland.......	780,894	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	5
Massachusetts..	1,457,351	9	10	10	10	11	11	11	10
Michigan.......	1,184,059	7	8	8	8	9	9	9	6
Minnesota.......	439,706	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2
Mississippi.......	827,922	5	5	6	6	6	6	7	5
Missouri.......	1,721,295	11	11	12	12	13	13	14	9
Nebraska.......	122,993	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Nevada.......	42,491	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
New-Hampsh'e.....	318,300	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3
New-Jersey.....	906,096	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	5
New-York.......	4,382,759	28	29	30	31	32	33	35	31
North Carolina.	1,071,361	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	7
Ohio.......	2,665,260	17	17	18	19	19	20	21	19
Oregon.......	90,923	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pennsylvania...	3,521,791	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	24
Rhode Island....	217,353	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	2
South Carolina.	705,606	4	5	5	5	5	5	6	4
Tennessee.......	1,258,520	8	8	9	9	9	10	10	8
Texas.......	818,579	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	4
Vermont.......	330,551	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3
Virginia.......	1,225,163	8	8	8	9	9	9	10	8
West Virginia..	442,014	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Wisconsin.......	1,054,670	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	6

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30—7 P. M.—The lowest barometer continues near the Bay of Fundy, with north-west winds and cloudy weather in New-England, and from Lake Ontario to New-Jersey, and south-westward to the Gulf. The barometer has fallen from Texas to Tennessee and Alabama, with snow and rain. Increasing north-easterly winds, with threatening weather, have prevailed from the South Atlantic coast westward. The highest pressure has extended slowly south and eastward, with clear weather in the upper Mississippi and Missouri valleys. Telegraphic communication is interrupted with the Pacific coast.

PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will probably continue to fall in the Southern and Gulf States, with north-east winds and rain; the low pressure in the north-east move eastward with rising barometer and north-west winds in New-England; threatening weather or with snow or possibly rain extend north-eastward from Tennessee to Pennsylvania and eastward; light winds prevail from Lake Erie to Lake Superior, backing to south-west with rising temperature and falling barometer on Friday.

WARNING SIGNALS ORDERED.

Cautionary signals continue to-night at New-York, New-London, Boston, Portland, Oswego and Rochester, and are ordered for to-night at Savannah and Jacksonville.

THANKSGIVING.

Continued from First Page.

it, because it gives them an opportunity to do more for immortal souls, for humanity, for their country, for the Lord Jesus Christ, than would be otherwise possible. It is a shame and a degradation for two creatures of God, who have been fostered by parental care, who have been loved with a mother's love, and who know from sweet experience what are the pleasures of a home filled with children, it is a shame and a degradation for creatures of God united in His holy ordinance to acknowledge to themselves, or to each other, that they are not willing to take the responsibilities of fatherhood and motherhood upon them. It is a pagan, not a Christian idea. It is an idea that ought to be driven out of Christian circles.

At St. Paul's, Lutheran, Rev. J. G. BUTLER, D. D., Chaplain of the House of Representatives, preached from the text of Jeremiah, iii., 22:

"It is of the Lord's mercies that we are not condemned, because his compassions fail not."

He discoursed at some length regarding the mercy of the Lord toward all of Christendom that profess to be believers, arguing that divine mercy alone saved them from being consumed. And then turning from an eloquent allusion to our land filled with happy homes, described the present condition of the country, with its intemperance, its desecration of the Sabbath, and its many national sins, saying that the mercy which saved Christians from being consumed also saved the nation. Patriotism and piety go together in the sacred Scriptures. The law-makers, judges, kings and rulers of the Bible are men who feared God. But how has it been with this people? Patriotism and piety have been subjects of barter and commerce; have been traded in like groceries and merchandise. It has been thought that it is improper for professed Christians to engage in the strifes of Government. Man the citizen and man the Christian have hitherto been considered two different and antagonistic persons. It has been believed by some Christians to be wrong to visit the ballot-box, and in some States ministers of the Gospel have been disfranchised from holding positions of public trust. I boldly proclaim this to be the result of infidelity widespread throughout the land. If the Jews loved their Palestine, what should be our love for our land. When we compare the two countries we find in ours everything to admire and for which to thank heaven. We are indeed the focal nation of the world, the city set on a hill and the bright example for all humanity. Yet when we remember this, our overshadowing infidelity, we may say with the Prophet that the mercy of the Lord alone prevents us from being consumed. We wonder that he does not say, "Thy Government has been forsaken by my people, and I will forsake thee." But there has been a recent revolution in public opinion, and the people have learned new truths. Public conscience has been awakened all over the land. Corruption is being rooted out; thieves in high places are being exposed, as in New-York, where the political leaders of a great party are being brought to trial, and whom the Sing Sing Penitentiary awaits with its just punishment for their crimes. This public conscience, so thoroughly awakened, will prove through the strong arm of the law that in this country, at least, the way of the transgressor is hard. We are showing this, not by living in spirit life, but by acting as true citizens, using the ballot-box as a power of reform. We have cause to be thankful for this revolution; also for the evident progress toward national Christianity, the result of which is evidenced in the appointment of days of national thanksgiving. Is it not remarkable that this great Christian nation from 1776 until the days of our martyred President had no day of national thanksgiving? In some parts of the land, it is true, the day is not observed. But that is the result of this great curse of infidelity which we are outgrowing. Still we have laws nationalizing the crime of intemperance, the desecration of the Sabbath, and until recently the crime of polygamy existed. But the strong arm of the Government is stretching out toward this last great immorality, as it did toward the barter in flesh and blood which lasted for fourscore years. The time will come when every man will hold up his hands in holy horror at the recollection of these crimes. Then we entertain a terrible policy towards the Indians of our frontier, degrading and brutalizing instead of elevating them, and many Christian people uphold the theory of exterminating them. All these things considered, it is a mercy indeed that we are not consumed. We have had a terrible judgment in the great North-west, but we find cause for thankfulness in the response of all Christendom to alleviate the sufferings of those people. We have never known a national visitation of pestilence, which is a cause for thanks, and we ought to be thankful for our great moral agencies, free public schools, free Press, free pulpit and open Bible. Transfer yourself to the Old World, and you find freedom is anarchy, because those moral agencies have not existed for the education of the people. We must educate in self-defense all classes of our citizens. This land will then indeed become the leader of nations, as I believe it will be in the onward march to the final kingdom of the King of Kings. We thank Him for His mercies, particularly for the fact that He is daily acknowledged by the highest authority in the Government. God hears the prayers of the few good citizens, and for them gives His great mercy, withholding His consuming power.

At the Metropolitan Methodist Church, today, the dedicatory exercises of the new chime of bells were combined with the Thanksgiving Day services. The Thanksgiving sermon was preached by the pastor, Rev. J. P. NEWMAN, from the text found in the twenty-first verse of the eighteenth chapter of Exodus. His subject was "The Responsibility of American Citizenship." According to the text, the fear of God, the love of truth, individual capacity, hatred of fraud, are the Divine characteristics of those who should be selected to rule over the people. The responsibility of the citizen grows out of two facts: first, the Divine origin of government, and second, the character of the Government in which we live. The right to rule and the duty to obey are from God. No one form of government is adapted to all conditions of the human family. For the less enlightened an absolute monarchy may be needed, and justice may be done under such a government, though it is subject to abuse. For nations more advanced in civilization a limited monarchy may be more suited, but the highest order of intelligence and freedom demand a republican form of government, the essential feature of which is individuality. Within the last six months the American people have given expression to the sense of responsibility. Polygamy, a disgrace to civilization and a dishonor to the Christianity of the American people, is tottering to its fall, and all this by the calm, conscientious, and persistent execution of the law. Not six months ago there existed in the largest City in the country an organization of political offenders, men leagued and banded together for the purpose of plunder. Men dreaded for power, but not respected for morals, who aimed to control the General Government, and personally appropriate the nation's wealth. They had subsidized a powerful church, and bade defiance to the American Press. But this organization had been broken to pieces like a potter's vessel, and today the official paupers are covered with public infamy. The action of the General Government in the prosecution of defaulters, and those who have betrayed public trusts, was alluded to, and from all this the conclusion was drawn that individuals were awaking to a sense of their responsibility. We have the intelligence necessary for republican form of government, and we have the men from whom to choose, and our institutions are safe if only all the people will discharge the responsibilities of citizenship.

The sermon was followed by appropriate and rather unique dedicatory exercises, among which was a poem by L. A. GOBRIGHT, Esq., the veteran correspondent of the Associated Press. After the exercises the first chimes were rung on the bells, in the presence of many thousands of people who had gathered on the walks in the immediate vicinity. The performance gave apparently universal satisfaction. The bell-tower and spire in which the bells are placed, has just been completed, mainly by the generosity of Mr. THOMAS KELSO, of Baltimore, who contributed $5,000. The spire is called the Kelso Spire, in his honor, and an inscription bearing his name, glistens on the shaft like a street sign-board. While commending the enterprise and activity which has beautified this structure, thousands of voices condemn the ridiculous and irreverent acts which have tended rather to the glorification of man than of God in many of the features of the building.

Thanksgiving in Other Places.

SALT LAKE CITY, Nov. 29.—The *Mormon Journal* says that, notwithstanding the crusade against the Latter-day Saints, they can heartily join in thanks and praise to God, for they know from past experience that when their extremity has been greatest, their deliverance and triumph have also been nearest, and on these accounts and many others, the people of Utah will heartily join to-morrow in thanking God for his mercies.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 30.—Business is generally suspended. The Exchange, banks and business houses are closed.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30.—Thanksgiving Day was observed by the almost total cessation of business, services in the churches, and a parade of the militia.

BOSTON, Nov. 30.—The observance of Thanksgiving in this city has been mostly indoors; a fierce northerly gale, clouds of dust and the thermometer ranging twelve and fifteen degrees making it one of the most uncomfortable days of the season.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 30.—There was a general observance of Thanksgiving in this city today. Business was suspended, public offices were closed and services were held in the churches.

The Day in Brooklyn.

Yesterday was the coldest of the season thus far, and the poor who had no Thanksgiving turkey nor means with which to procure one, must have been wretched indeed. It was such a day as to awaken one's sympathies for the poor, but as a rule this class were left to take care of themselves until Christmas, which is the day for feasting and gifts to the poor as well as the rich. Yesterday was observed as a holiday, and all places of business, except liquor-saloons and Jew clothing-stores were closed. The great mass of the community who were thus released from the restraints of business let themselves loose in many ways, but in none did they make themselves more conspicuous than by harnessing themselves up into a uniform and carrying a fourteen-pound musket all day to the sound of the cheapest kind of music. These fellows started in the morning for a target excursion, and—after displaying their tinsel to their friends, including the scullions, who peeped through area windows as the procession passed, at the imminent risk of converting turkey into grease—wended their way to the shooting-grounds. By the time they reached there the stripes on their pantaloons had somehow become so entangled with the legs of the individual warriors that the shooting was wide of the mark. But as the "targeteers" did not go out expecting to win prizes by shooting at a mark, this was of little consequence, and the feed was hurried on and down, and the "valiant warriors" wended their way homeward in such a frame of mind as might be expected after having been exposed to the peltings of pitiless and merciless bourbon all day.

The occupants of the Penitentiary and Jail—who could not go on target excursions like their friends who had not yet been committed to these comfortable institutions—were duly considered by the humane keepers, who entertained them with an extra feed. At the Almshouse similar provision was made, though few turkeys graced the planks, the most luxurious food given being the flesh of ducks, for thereabouts these quacks abound.

The old ladies of the Graham Institute, on the Hill, were entertained by a sumptuous repast, provided by the bounty of the wealthy residents of the Hill, who have this institution under their especial charge. The food was abundant, and not too strongly flavored with the spice of ostentatious charity. The old ladies were permitted to enjoy their dinner in peace, and then to dream of "Auld Lang Syne."

In the Plymouth Bethel the poorest of the poor who are gathered to that building on the feast days were provided with such a dinner as was suitable to their needs, for which they ought to have been and doubtless were truly thankful. Some charitable gentlemen have annually provided at the Newsboys' Lodging-house a dinner for the gamins of the street, and this year they did not forget the boys who have reason to be thankful for any day which will induce their friend to give them a supply of food.

At the Orphan Asylum in Cumberland-street, near Myrtle-avenue, the little ones were entertained as is customary on Thanksgiving Day. This was also the case at the House of the Good Shepherd and the Church Charity Foundation in Herkimer-street, corner of Albany-avenue.

The congregations of Dr. BUDDINGTON, Dr. CUYLER and Dr. SCUDDER, assembled at Dr. BUDDINGTON'S Church, corner of Lafayette-avenue and Clinton-street. A subscription was made for the benefit of the poor after which Rev. Dr. CUYLER delivered a discourse appropriate to the occasion.

The Day in New-Jersey.

The day was observed in New-Jersey according to time-honored custom. The streets, chill and deserted, resounded often with the notes of target companies' musicians, but except these all was as silent as on a Sabbath day.

In Jersey City business was generally suspended, the banks, public offices, and stores being closed, the newspapers giving relief to their readers by suspending publication. In all the churches thanksgiving services were held, and collections were taken for the benefit of the poor, and for the City Mission and Tract Society. In the Episcopal Churches at Jersey City and throughout the State subscriptions were taken, in obedience to Bishop ODENHEIMER'S pastoral letter, for the benefit of the Chicago churches.

Numberless parades of target companies and other associations were the feature of the forenoon. The City Guard went to Greenville for a day's shooting. Company A of the Fourth Regiment, accompanied by the Twenty-third Regiment band, went to Huntington, Long Island. At Greenville the "Knights of the Round Table," an association of ward politicians, spent the day shooting, having gone thither in twenty or thirty carriages from Taylor's Hotel, where the members met early in the forenoon. A fantastic display by the "Buck Goats," who paraded in outlandish costume through the streets at the time when the "Knights" were leaving, took attention from their more pretentious display. The opening of the Bergen Club-house, on Bramhall-avenue, was an event which attracted hundreds of the friends of the Club. The visitors were entertained with a sumptuous feast. The Keystone Base-ball Club had a meeting at St. John's Hall, where their annual ball was given in the evening.

In Hoboken the Hoboken Racket Club had a game on their grounds, which was witnessed by a large crowd of spectators. The Bayonne Guards spent the day in shooting at Bayonne, dining afterward at the Mansion House, and winding up the day's festivities with a ball at Taylor's Idle Hour.

At the County Almshouse, the Jail, the Hospitals, at the Home for the Friendless and at the Home for Aged Women, well-furnished Thanksgiving dinners were provided for the inmates.

In Newark, the Methodists united in two general services, at the Halsey-street and St. Paul's Churches. The Presbyterian officials met in the First Church to consider the proposed sustentation fund; a fund to be established for the relief of the feebler churches of the denomination in the State. President McCOOK, of Princeton, and others, addressed the meeting. The usual service for the day was read in the Episcopalian Churches, and a collection was taken in each of the churches for the relief of the suffering churches in Chicago. In most of the congregations considerable sums were collected. Services were held in the First, Bellville-avenue, South and Roseville Baptist Churches.

The Local Guard and the Jackson Guard target companies, from Paterson, visited Newark. The Feller Guards engaged in target shooting, and the Howell Guards made an excursion to Plainfield. A quoit match took place at McLAREN'S grounds, on Ogden-street. Entertainments were given at the Opera-house during the afternoon and evening. At the Rink the Skating Club held its first meeting for the season. The Harmonic Society gave a grand concert at Association Hall, on Park-street. A harvest home, "after the Irish fashion," was held in Christ Church, which was largely attended. The United Boss Bakers, Stella Lodge I. O. O. F., Kearney Council O. U. A. M., and Franklin Lodge K. S. C. held their annual balls in the evening. The inmates of the Orphan Home, the Soldiers' Home, St. Michael's, and the other hospitals were made glad with thanksgiving dinners, which were furnished in half of these places by benevolent citizens.

At Irvington the ladies of Trinity Church held a festival in Headley's Hall.

At Seton Hall College the students had a musical and literary entertainment, and orations were made by the members of the different classes.

At Rahway the Presbyterians held a union service in the Second Church, the Methodists in the First Church, and the Episcopalians in the chapel of the Holy Comforters; St. Paul's Church being without a pastor. The Emmet Guards, of Newark, made a target excursion to Rahway.

At New-Brunswick the Pitman, Liberty-street and St. James' Methodist congregations held service in Pitman Church, and the Presbyterian and Reformed congregations held a union service in the Second Reformed Church.

The United Express Guards, of Newark, and the Columbia Guards made excursions to New-Brunswick, and the Protection Guards made an excursion to Trenton.

At Trenton the customary services were held, and at the Soldiers' Children's Home over 300 children partook of a Thanksgiving dinner, prepared by the trustees of the institution.

At Princeton the students had a holiday, and joined their religious services with those held in the First Presbyterian Church, Dr. McCOSH being absent.

At Paterson the churches held "Union services," the Methodists meeting in the Sotowa Church, which was dedicated; the Episcopalians in St. Paul's Church, and the Baptists meeting with the Presbyterians in the First and Second Presbyterian Churches. The members of the Dutch Reformed Churches met in the Main-street Church. A Fair and industrial exhibition was held by the Cross-street Church in the Wigwam, and the Division-street Church held another in Continental Hall. There were a large number of gatherings of societies to dinners and balls, besides the customary displays of target companies and temperance associations. Business was entirely suspended.

Ex-Controller Connolly in Jail.

Ex-Controller CONNOLLY having been allowed the use of Warden TRACY'S apartments in Ludlow-street Jail, passed the day comfortably yesterday. Deputy Sheriff KEESE, in charge of the prisoner, said that it being Thanksgiving Day, no effort had been made to obtain bail. It was expected that the necessary amount would be procured today. Mr. CONNOLLY was visited by his family and a number of friends during the day.

The Coming Agricultural Congress at Selma, Ala.

SELMA, Ala., Nov. 30.—Preparations have been and are still being made for the entertainment of the delegates to the Agricultural Congress which convenes in this city on the 14th of December. The hospitality of the city has been extended to the delegates, and a full attendance is expected. The Opera-house has been placed at their service.

PUBLIC OPINION ON CURRENT TOPICS

THE MILK IN THE COCOA-NUT.

From the Auburn Daily Advertiser.

The NEW-YORK TIMES has snatched the bone of popularity from the jaws of the New-York *Tribune*, by its manly and courageous *exposé* of the City and County frauds. The *Tribune* growls in a manner that expresses bursting rage and envy. We cannot possibly describe its conduct in milder terms. Its warfare upon the TIMES and the brave proprietor of that able paper, is one of the most contemptible spectacles of modern journalism. Its conduct has no resemblance to a sharp and zealous advocacy of a policy to be pursued in the hostilities against Tammany. It is rather a vindictive and persistent attempt to detract from the splendor of the TIMES' victory over a gigantic moneyed political Ring. The *Tribune's* course is precisely that of a sorehead. The whole matter might have been passed over in silence by the Press at large if it did not threaten to so diminish the standing and influence of the *Tribune* as to render it useless to the Republican Party, or worse than useless, for the purposes of the Presidential campaign.

As it is, this stirring up strife in the party, upon such despicable grounds, deserves the most decided rebuke. We do not see how the *Tribune* can possibly justify to itself its vindictive aggression upon the TIMES. It was always one of the most positive papers for demanding the subordination of men and advocates to principles. It has, therefore, left itself utterly without excuse.

H. G. AT HIS OLD TRICKS.

St. Louis Democrat.

We knew it; we have looked for it, and it has come! The g. and g. H. G. always did move in a mysterious way his blunders to perform. If he has ever missed an opportunity to win a little foolish notoriety, we cannot recall the case. "Let the South go in peace" in 1860; "On to Richmond" in 1861; the Peace Conference at Niagara Falls a little later; and, finally, at the close of the war, the only man who hadn't sense enough not to go bail for JEFF. DAVIS was the g. and g. H. G. We are not astonished to find in this various old gentleman a defender of Gov. PALMER, and a denouncer of the means adopted to protect the property and people of Chicago after the great fire. That he does not advance a single argument against Gen. SHERIDAN'S conduct which was not worn threadbare during the war to restrain the Federal Government in its efforts to save the nation, is of little consequence to Mr. GREELEY.

THE NEW-YORK COLLECTORSHIP.

Sterling Gazette.

Anything relating to the New-York Custom-house is of interest to the whole country, as it is the chief *entrepôt* for foreign goods, beside being a political power of no mean importance. Whether it should be used for the latter purpose or not, is a question we will not discuss here. Hon. THOMAS MURPHY has been Collector of the Port of New-York for some time past. He was personally known to the President for quite a period before his appointment, and it is therefore fair to presume that the President knew what he was doing when he conferred the office upon him, and that he was not mistaken in the man has been abundantly shown throughout the whole of Mr. MURPHY'S term. Able, energetic, diligent, clear-sighted, and with a full appreciation of the responsible duties devolving upon the office, he has performed every act required of a collector to the satisfaction of the mercantile community and of the Administration.

But an opposition grew up against him in New-York City, headed by the New-York *Tribune* and the friends of Senator FENTON. The attacks made upon him by these parties were of the most bitter and malignant kind, and were persisted in long after the charges made were utterly and overwhelmingly refuted. It was noticed by all that the *Tribune* was much more earnest in its assaults upon the Collector than it was upon the corrupt Tammany Ring. But Mr. MURPHY gave these gentlemen little heed, trusting to his own unsullied character and his official acts for his vindication. And he has been vindicated, not only by the business community and the President, but by the Republican Party in the State of New-York. The humble position which the Greeley delegates were compelled to take in the State Convention; the union of the party throughout the State, and the splendid victory achieved at the late election, all attest his energy, ability and sound political management.

REVENGE! TIMOTHEUS CRIES.

From the Dayton (Ohio) Journal.

The New-York *Tribune* is endeavoring to revenge itself on the TIMES for getting ahead of it in the exposure of the Tammany swindle, by attempting to show that Mr. JONES, of the TIMES, after having made charges of rascality against Mayor HALL in the columns of his paper, was unable to give the Grand Jury evidence sufficient to enable them to find a bill of indictment against the Mayor. This is simply vindictiveness on the part of the *Tribune*. It is foolish and malicious. We do not understand that it is essential in a newspaper, when it assails public corruption, to stand prepared to prove its charges technically. It is sufficient if it directs attention to wrongs upon the people and indicates to the proper officers the outlines of the case to be prosecuted. The TIMES showed very plainly that there was rascality in the Municipal Government of New-York, and proved conclusively, not technically, but substantially, that Mayor HALL was consenting to it. When arraigned before the Grand Jury, Mr. JONES was unable of his own personal knowledge, to furnish testimony to justify an indictment. The *Tribune* attempts to make a point of this, and accuses Mr. JONES of cowardice and slander. Nobody doubts that Mayor HALL was a party to the "Ring" frauds, but the proof is not so easy to get at, yet the *Tribune*, which professes so much virtue, instead of sustaining the TIMES, and thereby vindicating its own professions of integrity, is the bitterest assailant of the TIMES in New-York, and is every day furnishing the enemies of reform with the most serviceable weapons to defeat reform. There is nothing in this but newspaper jealousy and political antipathy, for the *Tribune* don't like to see the TIMES looming up as the recognized Republican organ of New-York.

THE POWER OF THE PRESS.

Providence Journal.

The vast power of the Press in correcting social evils has never been more clearly proved than in the overthrow of the chiefs of Tammany. The struggle, in the outset, seemed almost hopeless. The character of the Ring was well known; its methods and its peculations had been exposed in Mr. ADAMS' article in the *North American Review*. But its power seemed omnipotent, and it was sustained by a great body of ignorant foreign voters, as selfish and reckless as their principals. By a kind of general consent, New-York was regarded as beyond the reach of reform, given over to the rule of a degraded populace insensible to high moral aims.

The result gives new confidence in Republican principles. It proves that in great crises honesty and good order will triumph over selfishness and vice. The Press has the honor of winning the great victory. It was by the articles in the TIMES, continued for weeks, able, resolute, conclusive, proving beyond all doubt the crimes it charged on the Ring, that the attention of the better class of the citizens was roused to the imperative need of reform. If these articles had not been written, TWEED and SWEENY would still be the political magnates of New-York.

THE NEW COLLECTOR.

Bangor Whig & Courier.

The new appointment is as distasteful to the Fenton people as the old, and the *Tribune* has opened its batteries on the future Collector before he has taken his seat, notwithstanding its concession that he "is a young man of fair abilities and unimpeached private character." His known friendship for MURPHY and his leaning toward CONKLING are sufficient to insure the *Tribune's* hostility. The premature attacks of the *Tribune*, which plainly show that nothing but the appointment of a radical Fenton man would appease it, are commented on by the *Post* with some severity.

NOT SATISFIED.

Union (Minn.) Republican.

The *Tribune* is not at all appeased by the dilatory sacrifice made by Mr. MURPHY, for it denounces his successor, Mr. ARTHUR, as one who held a $10,000 Tammany office until forced out of it by the pressure of public opinion. However, as the *Tribune* looks with jaundiced eyes upon all matters pertaining to President GRANT'S administration, its views must be taken with many grains of allowance.

THE BROKEN RING.

Fishkill Journal.

No more forcible illustration of the tremendous power wielded by the Press has occurred in a long time than the recent overthrow of Tammany. While a large majority of the honest journals in both City and country have done yeoman's service in this good work, we must in justice yield the palm to the NEW-YORK TIMES. From the first of the exposures of the gigantic corruption of the City Government by the TIMES, dates the relentless crusade against the thieves. The TIMES followed up its telling blows against the Ring with the vigor of a Titan crushing out the life of a venomous and noisome anaconda. It is true that the TIMES could not have accomplished the great work had it not been supported by the country Press, but it must nevertheless stand forth as pre-eminently the paper which instituted the movement which has resulted in the demolition of Tammany Hall.

COLLECTOR MURPHY.

Ithaca Journal.

Mr. MURPHY has, without doubt, made an excellent Collector, and the charges of the *Tribune* in regard to his Government contracts were all based upon complaints made by one HENRY S. OLCOTT, a man without character or standing—a thief in fact, and the broker and go-between through whom certain Congressmen negotiated the scandalous sale of the cadetships, and for which Mr. WHITTEMORE, of South Carolina was expelled from the House. This is the man—this Col. OLCOTT, cadet broker, who dares not return to Kentucky, his native State, and ROBERT MURRAY, whom no man in New-York would believe under oath—whom the *Tribune* has times without number branded as a liar—these are the men who have undertaken to ruin the character of a Government officer for no other reason than that he was an appointee of President GRANT—and the *Tribune* made use of these rascals for the same reason. Gen. JOHN A. DIX and Hon. HENRY A. HULBURT, two as pure and upright men as there are in the State, have put their foot upon this slander. We think Mr. MURPHY has acted wisely in resigning, for he has thereby doubtless done something to harmonize the party, and taken away the excuse gladly seized upon by some to attack the Administration—but it is just to him and the President that the truth in regard to the charges made against him by the *Tribune* shall be known.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

ORATORIO AT STEINWAY HALL.

"The Messiah" was interpreted at Steinway Hall, last evening by the same soloists, chorus and orchestra who were recently united in a recital of "Elijah." Mr. SANTLEY, Mr. W. H. CUMMINGS, Mrs. PATEY and Miss WYNNE, constituted the vocal quartet, and the New-York Harmonic Society supplied the choral forces. How well Mr. DOLBY'S artists acquit themselves of all the tasks set them is information not needed at the present writing. It is impossible to imagine finer singing than Mr. SANTLEY contributed to yesterday's concert in his recital of "But who may abide," "The people that walked in darkness," and "Why do the nations;" or a more impressive display of voice and art than Mrs. PATEY offered. Mr. SANTLEY'S last-named air was repeated, and the lady was compelled to sing twice "He shall feed His flock." Miss EDITH WYNNE had to forego her usual share of applause, in consequence of a severe cold, allusion to which was made in a brief address to the public. Mr. CUMMINGS sang with his wonted skill and good taste, and his air "Thou shalt break them," was redemanded. It would be a waste of space to say much of the orchestra or chorus, both under the direction of Dr. PECH. Neither choristers nor instrumentalists can handle oratorios with delicacy and precision when half a dozen performances a year are all the public will encourage—if, indeed, it actually does encourage so many. The orchestra heard last night was, however, much superior to the body listened to some weeks ago. It was not distinguished by sensibility, but it executed its parts with fidelity and with occasional spirit. The choruses were rarely given with the requisite animation, were quite devoid of the effectiveness resulting from intelligent shading, and were often attacked with a painful lack of unanimity. "And He shall purify," for example, did not enlist all the voices in its delivery until three or four bars had been played. To the elaborateness of "For unto us," no justice whatever was done, and in the fugal passages throughout, there was an amount of groping, so to speak, which would not be cheering to the least exacting student of counterpoint seeking interpreters among local performers. The entertainment was numerously attended.

ITALIAN OPERA.

The performance of "Mignon" at the Academy of Music this evening, will be the seventeenth of the series of subscription nights. M. THOMAS' new work will be given at the matinée, to-morrow, for the second and last time, by day.

THE GRAND DUKE.

How He Spent Thanksgiving Day—Prayers in the Morning—Turkey and Ministrelsy in the Afternoon and Evening—The Philadelphia Reception.

Thanksgiving Day was observed by the Grand Duke ALEXIS yesterday in a very quiet manner. In the morning he went to the Greek Chapel at No. 951 Second-avenue, accompanied by Minister CATACAZY, Admiral POISSET, the Secretary of Legation and Consul-General BODISCO. By 9 o'clock the privileged few who had tickets of admission to the chapel began to assemble. A serving-man was at the outer door, and he assisted each gentleman to lay aside his overcoat and hat, and showed all into the front parlor or auditorium of the chapel. There were not more than twenty persons in all. The ladies stood on the left side of the room looking toward the chancel or back parlor, the gentlemen on the right. Prince GALLITZIN, the Russian impressario, was among the earliest arrivals. The few present were, with perhaps one or two exceptions, members of the Greek Church. The chapel was lighted up before 10 o'clock, and Father BJERRING, his assistant and the chaplain of the *Svetlana*, stood robed at the door through which His Imperial Highness must enter, awaiting him. Father BJERRING held a massive gold crucifix, and his assistant a holy water font and "aspersion whisk." At about 10:40, some commotion was heard at the hall door, and immediately after the Grand Duke appeared at the chapel door, kissed the crucifix presented, crossed himself and received the holy water. The whole party entered and stood in front of the chancel. Father BJERRING then chanted a "Te Deum in English, comprising also the prayers for the Emperor of Russia and the President of the United States. His assistant repeated the same in Slavic, and the services concluded. They did not last longer than twenty-five minutes, after which the Imperial party saluted the chaplain of the *Svetlana* and retired.

During the day the Grand Duke remained quietly in his hotel, visited by one or two friends only. In the afternoon he went out for a short time, returning to dine with his staff. In the evening, about 8 o'clock, accompanied by Mr. MACY and a couple of his friends, ALEXIS went to Bryant's Minstrels *in cog.*, and passed the evening there.

The programme of the trip to West Point is set forth in the following circular issued by the Executive Committee:

OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE FOR THE RECEPTION OF H. I. H., GRAND DUKE ALEXIS, No. 245 BROADWAY, N. Y., Dec. 1, 1871.

The steamer *Mary Powell* will leave Vestry-street Wharf, Pier No. 39 North River, at 9 o'clock A. M., and Thirty-fourth-street Wharf at precisely 9½; therefore all are requested to be on board at 9:25 at the latest. The Superintendent of the United States Military Academy has arranged as follows for the reception at West Point: The steam-boat to arrive at the north wharf at 12¾ P. M., and land all except the Grand Duke and suite and the Executive Committee. The limited number of carriages which can be assembled at West Point will not provide for more than forty ladies. All others, therefore, will have to walk up to the parade. After the first landing the *Mary Powell* will go far enough up the river (a little above Cold Spring) to give time for those who have landed to get to the Point, and, on returning, will land the Grand Duke, who will be received at the wharf by the Superintendent and staff, and who, with his suite and the Executive Committee, will be placed in carriages and taken to the Superintendent's quarters, and immediately afterward to the parade to review the corps of cadets, and subsequently to visit such parts of the institution as the limited time will permit.

N. B.—When the clock in the tower of the Academy hall strikes two o'clock P. M., all persons going down in the *Mary Powell* are requested to go immediately to the south wharf, where the steamer will be ready to receive them and start for the City as soon as the Grand Duke goes on board.

Salutes of twenty-one guns will be fired as the Grand Duke passes West Point going up, and as he leaves the south wharf going down.

Carriages should be at Thirty-fourth-street Wharf to take up the company by 5 o'clock P. M.

By order of the Executive Committee,

JAMES E. MONTGOMERY, Secretary.

The preparations for the entertainment of the Grand Duke ALEXIS, in Philadelphia, are progressing in a manner satisfactory to the citizens having them in charge. The special feature of the reception will be the ball at the Academy of Music on Monday night. It was confidently expected that the tickets for these festivities would be eagerly sought after, but owing to the excitement consequent upon Thanksgiving they have not been in such demand as was anticipated, and some members of the Committee are fearful that the necessary number of admissions will not be disposed of.

The Ball at the Academy.

The following ladies and gentlemen supped at the table of the Grand Duke at the ball on Wednesday evening: W. H. ASPINWALL presided, with the Grand Duke on his right and Mrs. HOFFMAN on his left. On the right were also Miss Aspinwall, Gov. Hoffman, Mme. Catacazy, Admiral Poisset, Henry Bergh, Henry Clews, Admiral Rowan. On the left of the chair were Mrs. Barlow, Count Shouvaloff, Miss McDonald, Gen. Dix, Count Olsonfueff, Gen. McDowell, Mrs. Henry Bergh, W. F. Machin, Mrs. Stoughton. Facing the Duke were E. D. Morgan, Admiral Godon, Miss Irwin, E. W. Stoughton, R. L. Stuart, Gen. Shaler, Mrs. Hones, J. W. Brown, Mrs. Godon, Gen. Aspinwall, Mrs. Blodget, Major Montgomery, Mr. Dodge, Mrs. Shaler, Dr. Kudrine, Mrs. Montgomery, Mr. Bierstadt, Miss Townsend, Mr. W. Blodget.

Steinway & Sons'

GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.

Old pianos taken in exchange. Illustrated catalogues sent free on application.

WARE-ROOMS, STEINWAY HALL, Nos. 109 and 111 East 14th-st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

Woodworth's

NILSSON BOUQUET.

AN EXQUISITE PERFUME.—*Advertisement.*

The Grand Duke and suite are delighted with the novel mode of excluding the fierce wintry blasts of an American Winter from the interior of their apartments by the application of ROEBUCK'S Weather Strips to the doors and windows.

It is expected that a large order from Russia for these useful appliances will be the result. The price, four cents per foot, places them within reach of every citizen.

Send in your orders, or for circular, with price list.

ROEBUCK BROS.,
No. 58 Fulton-street, near Cliff.

Agents wanted in every city, town and township where they are not already established.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and marriages and deaths of the week and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

Moet and Chandon

CHAMPAGNES,

Of the famous vintage of 1868, now on sale with all first-class Wine Dealers in this City.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 25, 1871.

ANTHONY OECHS,
Sole Agent for the United States.

Royal Havana Lottery.

$330,000 in gold drawn every seventeen days. Prizes cashed and information furnished. Orders promptly filled.

TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

Udolpho Wolfe's Scheidam Aromatic SCHNAPPS.—Among the complaints for which the Schnapps has been declared a specific by the eminent physicians who have corresponded with the proprietor, are dropsy, dyspepsia, debility consequent upon long-continued sickness and old age, epilepsy, asthma, gravel, colic, affections of the kidneys, and all chronic diseases. For these, and many other disorders, it is now prescribed, with great success, by more than three thousand medical practitioners in various parts of the United States.

Missisquoi Spring.—This is the only known remedy for the cure of cancer. It relieves the lancinating pains in those cases at once and destroys the offensive odor by external application alone. In diseases of the kidneys and bladder it gives instantaneous relief. A fresh supply just received by JOHN F. HENRY, No. 8 College-place.

"Similia Similibus."—The best remedy for too much Turkey is ANGELE'S TURKISH BATHS, Lexington-av., corner 25th-st. Gentlemen every day and all night. Ladies day and evening. Best ventilation. Highest temperature. Best shampooing. No gratuities. Advantages unequaled. Europe outdone.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

Maine's Portable Window Ventilator.—Fresh air, no draft; fits any window. Price, $5. Send for circular. UNDERHILL & CO., No. 95 Duane-st.

MARRIED.

PECK—WATERS.—At Brooklyn, Nov. 29, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Dr. Fletcher, NORMAN PECK to LAURA A. WATERS, daughter of John T. Martin, Esq.

DIED.

COLES.—On Wednesday, Nov. 29, at 1½ o'clock P. M., KATE, daughter of Albert and the late Catherine Ann Coles, aged 22 years.

The funeral services will take place at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, East Chester, on Saturday, Dec. 2, at 1 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Mount Vernon depot on the arrival of the 11¼ A. M. New-Haven train from 27th st. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice. Persons will be in time to take the 2¼ P. M. train back to the City.

CROMWELL.—At Highland Mills, Orange County, N. Y., on Fifth day morning, 30th, ELIZABETH L., wife of Joshua T. Cromwell, aged 58 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Seventh day, (Twelfth month, 2d,) at 12½ o'clock. Carriages will meet the Erie Railway train, leaving New-York at 9¼ A. M., at Cromwell's Station.

RUNYON.—In New-Brunswick, New-Jersey, on Monday, Nov. 27, PETER P. RUNYON, in the 85th year of his age.

Funeral services on Friday, Dec. 1, at the Baptist Church, New-Brunswick, at 2½ o'clock P. M. Friends and relatives of the family are invited without further notice.

RUNK.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, 29th ult., WILLIAM RUNK, aged 57 years, of the firm of Runk & Odell, of this City, son of Hon. John Runk, of Lambertsville, N. J.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, Dec. 2, at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 73 Lefferts-place.

SAYRES.—At Jamaica, Long Island, Nov. 29 inst., after a brief illness, MARY REGINA, second daughter of Gilbert and Anna L. Sayres, aged 18 years.

Funeral on Saturday next at 1 o'clock P. M., at the residence of her parents, and at 1½ P. M. at Grace Church, Jamaica, Long Island. Friends are invited without further notice.

TOMES.—At Englewood, N. J., on Tuesday, Nov. 28, in the 30th year of his age, CHARLES H. TOMES, son of the late Rev. Charles Tomes.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the Episcopal Church, Englewood, N. J., on Friday, Dec. 1, at 9¾ A. M. Train leaves Pavonia Ferry, Chambers-st., at 7¾ A. M. Return train 10:50 A. M.

☞ Nashville, Tenn., papers please copy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WEST SIDE ASSOCIATION.

The public are invited to attend the first meeting of this Association at the WEST SIDE HALL, Broadway, north-east corner of 44th-st., (over Ford's new market,) on FRIDAY EVENING, 1st December, 1871, at 7½ o'clock.

The following subjects will be presented:

By Hon. FERNANDO WOOD—*Legislation Needed for the West Side, and the duties of the Legislature to the City.* By WM. A. WHITBECK—*Rapid Transit.* By WM. R. MARTIN—*The General Situation of West Side Improvements; Shall They be Stopped.*

WM. R. MARTIN, President.

JAMES F. RUGGLES, Secretary.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Wm. A. Whitbeck,
Courtlandt Palmer,
John Q. Jones,
Fernando Wood,
Wm. B. Ogden,
Lewis G. Morris,
Russell Sage,
John W. Pirsson,
John T. Daly,
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SEA-WEED TONIC AND MANDRAKE PILLS. These are the only medicines that will cure pulmonary consumption. Dr. SCHENCK has been in constant practice over thirty years continually examining lungs, and knows his medicines, if properly taken, will cure consumption. His MANDRAKE PILLS cleanse the liver and stomach; his SEA-WEED TONIC dissolves the food, stimulates the coating of the stomach, and makes it digest. His PULMONIC SYRUP ripens the matter, and nature throws it off without any exertion.

JOHN F. HENRY,
No. 8 College-place, New-York,
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EUREKA MACHINE CARVING COMPANY.

Nos. 60, 62, 64 and 66 Cannon-st. Busts of prominent men, wall-brackets and ornaments in rose-wood, walnut and oak for decorating furniture, houses, rail-cars, &c. Figure carving a specialty.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe during the week ending SATURDAY, Dec. 2, 1871, will close at this office on TUESDAY at 11 A. M., on WEDNESDAY at 5 A. M. and on SATURDAY at 6½ A. M.

P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

WILBOR'S COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.—The friends of persons who have been restored from confirmed consumption by the use of this original preparation, and the grateful parties themselves, have, by recommending it and acknowledging its wonderful efficacy, given the article a vast popularity in New-England. The Cod Liver Oil is in this combination robbed of its unpleasant taste, and is rendered doubly effective in being coupled with the lime, which is itself a restorative principle, supplying nature with just the agent and assistance required to heal and reform the diseased lungs. A. B. WILSON, No. 166 Court-st., Boston, is the proprietor. Sold by all druggists.

$100,000 GOLD.—ROYAL HAVANA Lottery of Cuba draws Dec. 29; whole tickets $64, currency; shares in proportion. Send for circulars or call for information on JOSEPH BATES, agent, No. 194 Broadway.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS AND other States and Notary Public. No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7 first floor.

POLITICAL.

FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

A meeting of the Republican electors of this district will be held on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 1, at headquarters, No. 122 West Broadway. The following distinguished gentlemen may be expected to address the meeting: Hon. HORACE GREELEY, Hon. THOS. B. VAN BUREN, Hon. JOHN COCHRANE, Hon. FREEMAN J. FITHIAN, Gen. H. A. BARNUM, Col. BENJAMIN A. WILLIS.

ANDREW W. LEGGAT, President.

WILLIAM H. BAILEY, } Secretaries.
JOHN W. HEAPE, }

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A regular meeting will be held at Bleecker Building, FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 1, at 8 o'clock.

GEORGE F. MERKLEE, President.

GEORGE W. LUCKEY, Secretary.

FIFTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION meets at Kromm's Hall, No. 246 West 33d-st., THIS (Friday) EVENING, Dec. 1, at 8 o'clock.

HENRY D. LAPAUGH, President.

WM. S. AVERY, Secretary.

THE STORY OF THE MEGÆRA.

Graphic Description of the Disaster by a Stoker—His Story Quaintly Told—An Insight into the Management of the British Navy.

A correspondent of the London *Daily News* recently interviewed a stoker belonging to the unfortunate English frigate *Megæra*, as he and other witnesses for the official investigation were on their way to report. The writer commences his report by noting the events on the Southampton pier while waiting for the steamship *Pera*, as follows:

"The *Pera* telegraphed?" "No, sir, she's about due at 5 this afternoon"—the place was Southampton, and the day Saturday—"but the wind's dead against her up Channel, and she's not a specially quick boat." Five o'clock came and no *Pera*. Ten o'clock came and still no *Pera*. But the big ship had been telegraphed from Hurst, and about 10 the mail-boat was going out to her. But was it wise to go with the latter? It was not certain but that the *Pera*, declining to be interviewed by the little craft, would come right into dock before she stopped, and so give one the go-by. Nobody knew, but it seemed the wisest course not to chance the little voyage. At 11½, to one sitting patiently on a spar under the lee of a shed, there became apparent at the dock entrance a huge dark hull, all studded over with lights slowly forging forward amid the shouting of windlassmen and the hoarse words of command, "Slack away there!" "Tauten that starboard warp!" and such like. It was the *Pera*, and she was coming right into dock. So gingerly had the ponderous monster to be dealt with that it was past midnight before she was alongside the jetty and the gangway run aboard.

"The *Megæra* men on board?" "Aye, aye, Sir," came in response from out the gloom of the fore-deck, through which was just visible a close semicircle of faces. In ten minutes more two of the *Megæra* men were comfortably seated by the fireside, splicing the main-brace in moderation as they smoked a quiet pipe before beginning their little story. Cautious worthies of northern extraction, they seemed, if one might so phrase it, to have "BAXTER on the brain," impressed as they were with a belief that was not quite easy to remove, that their entertainer was an emissary direct from the member for Montrose to pump them to their hurt. Disabused of this apprehension, the conversation became much less constrained. It is a difficult and delicate task to reproduce the details of that conversation in the present phase of the unfortunate *Megæra* business; and nothing will be attempted save to narrate with greater minuteness the story of events, the outlines of which are already common property. It may be mentioned at the outset that the *Pera* brought home in addition to nine officers of the *Megæra*, the following petty officers as witnesses: Eight quarter-masters, one boatswain's mate, three leading stokers, the diver, and one able seaman. Yesterday afternoon the party left Southampton for Portsmouth by the 1:20 train.

The following is the stoker's story, as it dropped from his lips, the result being a graphic and idiomatic narrative:

"Bad luck to St. Paul's, and to them that sent us there on four ounces a day!" was a toast that might not in a general way be objectionable, but had no great tendency to throw a light on the series of misfortunes which wrecked the *Megæra* at St. Paul's. It was explained, however, as being merely "blowing off steam," and then our friends settled to their work. "There were no complaints of the ship's condition after leaving Queenstown." "No, but among the crew there was constant grumbling and apprehension. You see it wasn't thought seamanlike to complain. Capt. THRUPP, after having had up the petty officers, and heard what they had to say, made his report at Queenstown; the ship had been inspected and passed there as fit for the voyage. After that the Captain's mouth was shut, and the men warn't going to funk on it, and be jeered at, even if they were as sure of going to the bottom as they were sure of a day's grog. It was a straight upper lip all round; but some of the chaps—the married men 'specially—didn't make a great job of it. No; about the inspection at Queenstown I won't say nothing good or bad, whether I think it was a thorough one or a sham; it ain't my place for to be the judge of my superiors. There was no stoke-plate taken up for the inspecting officer. That's another thing—if you ask me whether there ought to have been, I answer that ain't my place for to say. Between Queenstown and the Cape we had a good fair voyage, the ship averaging eight to nine knots. The weather mostly was splendid; I think, on my soul, that God Almighty in His mercy picked the weather for us on purpose. The ship was low in the water, and always cumbered with overcrowding and stores—it never seemed as if it were possible to get everything snug and ship-shape, try how you would. After we left the Cape on the 28th of May, the weather, although it looked threatening sometimes, still stood to us like a brick, and on the 7th and 8th of June, we lay our course famously, running under double-reefed taw'sles and courses before a regular snorer—a strong sea on, and the whole water now and then coming tumbling aboard of her. It was that same day that we overhauled the Frenchman, and in the afternoon a marine was washed overboard. The very next day (the 9th) we sprung a leak, a devil of a big leak too, for the water came in so that it took the pumps all their time to keep it under. Some of the chaps swore that the sodger, as he went to the bottom, had sent his knee through one of the plates; others would have it that he stuck his bayonet in her—but that couldn't have been, because the man didn't take his bayonet overboard with him. All hands at the pumps, and, by good luck, there being plenty of pumps, we managed to keep the leak a bit under. It wasn't to be found nohow. It was a time, I can tell you. A gale of wind, the old b—— deep in the water, and rolling taw'sle yard stun'sle booms under at every second roll; all hands, blue jackets and marines, working their hearts out at the pumps—always wet, and not a chance to get dry. Day and night it was alike, till after three days of it the men were fairly beat out, and we had to take to the fire-engine and the donkey-engine to keep the water down.

It was JOCK BROWN, 'Scottie' we call him, that found the leak. Scottie is one of the leading stokers. It was on the night of the 13th June. He had the first watch in the engine-room, and had to report the state of the pumps every half hour to the officer of the watch. Scottie took it into his head to find the leak if he could. The bunkers had been in the way of a search round about below them; it would have been necessary to shift the coals from port to starboard and then back again, and hands could not well be spared. But Scottie got about the bilges by the beam on which the bunkers rest that crosses the ship above the midgirder." [Here the narrator must interpolate a confession of his ignorance of marine architecture, and his ability to reason by that ignorance, to understand, far less lucidly to describe, the technicalities of this performance of "Scottie."] "Scottie shoved his head down one hole and his light down another, and there in one of the plates under the bunkers—not under the engines—was the water coming streaming in like a water-spout. He called the officer of the watch and told him he had found the leak. 'Where?' shouts the officer. 'Come and I'll show you.' Mr. —— came, and had a long look for himself, head down one hole, light down another, and then goes and rouses up the 'Old Man.' The 'Old Man' comes double-quick, lies down—we had spread a mat for him—and bides a long time with his head out of sight. At last he comes up to the surface, and turning to the stoker on duty, says, 'Have you called Mr. MILLS?' 'No, Sir,' says the stoker, 'he has not turned in for three nights before, and I was giving him a chance.' 'Call him at once,' says the Old Man. I was sent for Mr. MILLS. Mr. MILLS is the chief-engineer. Up the passage by the sentry handy the wheel I went, and called him. 'Leak found, Sir!' It was not many minutes before Mr. MILLS and the Old Man had their heads together. They consulted for a spell, and then the word was, 'Fetch JAMIE HARES, the artificer.' Then the ratchet-brace was sent for, and a piece was to be drilled out of a girder that was in the way so as to let a man's hand in to reach the hole in the plate. I'll finish off the yarn of the leak before I talk about anything else. An inside sheeting of gutta-percha clapped fast with a hot shovel was first tried, but that was stove in as soon as the ship got way on her, and the water began to press harder on her outside. Then BELL, the diver—he belongs to the *Excellent*—went over the side, and brought up word that the skin of the ship was like a rotten honey-comb. It was not so nonsensical, after all, for the chaps to hold that the sinking marine sent his knee through the plate, for BELL said he could send the heel of his boot through it with quite a moderate kick. He went down with a plate for the outside, while a corresponding plate was clapped on inwardly, holes drilled in the original plate, and a trial made to screw the outer and inner plates down to it. But, Lord bless you, the infernal thing was so thin and worn that the nuts could not be screwed home, and so the jury plates could not be fastened down. And besides, the bottom was so rotten that the new plates stuck on to it by the screws, and working loosely as they did for want of purchase for the rivets, threatened every minute as if they would tear the old plate right out. There's a bit in the Bible somewhere about putting new wine into old bottles. Here was the same thing for all the world, and the new iron was too strong for the old, rotten, spongy iron, honey-combed with rust. My own amazement is how the old tub could have kept going so long without her engines tumbling through the ship's bottom." "By G——, chum," put in here the "silent member," who had as yet only come out strong in consuming his grog and nodding vigorous confirmation to the statements of his comrade, "By G——, chum, it licks me how the bottom itself did not tumble clean away from the ship!"

"The leak and the rotten plates were bad enough; but perhaps worse was to come. The girders or ribs—I see you know little about a ship, Sir—are the frame or skeleton of the ship, the iron plates bolted on to them, and to one another, being the skin. A ship is just like an open umbrella, the whalebones are the girders or ribs; the silk"—"Gingham it may be, Sir," puts in the "silent member" rather disparagingly, as it seemed, as to my familiarity with a silk umbrella—"the silk is the skin. These girders are about eighteen inches apart. On four of them rests the step of the mast—in other words, on these four girders, two forward and two aft of the step, there comes nearly the whole weight of the heavy mast, with all that belongs to it. This weight is so distributed as to spare any one single girder—for it is, I tell you, a severe and sudden trial when a ship is suddenly taken aback, and then the downward push of the mast on to its bed is very great. Well, Sir, one of the leading stokers—on the 18th June, I think, this was—found that these four girders, instead of supporting the step of the mast, as they should have done, had decayed and rotted away for a good distance all around the step, so that the mast actually rested and leant all its weight, not on the ribs of the ship, but on its thin and weak skin. You see that there pillar, Sir. Well, I reckon, if you were to cut away the flooring you find it resting on a good sturdy cross-beam; or mayhap, its weight distributed over three or four. But suppose there were no cross beams—or that they were all rotten, and that the pillar rested its own weight and all the weight it supports on the thin planking of the floor, I reckon you'd neither care about being upstairs or down-stairs. Well, there ain't any down-stairs at sea, only the bottom—and how we are here to-night instead of there has amazed me more than tongue can tell ever since I saw the step of that mast." "It licks me hollow, Sir, as I may say"—put in the silent member. "With all that weight on these rotten plates," continued the other, "what possessed the mast that it did not go right slap through, I can't ever tell; if the ship had been taken aback it must have gone through just as a circus rider jumps through a paper hoop. But as it was the weight, although it had not made a hole, had borne so on the plates that the bottom had bulged down, and gone clean away from the rotten remnants of the girders. The man that discovered this state of things was a very quiet cautious fellow, who didn't like putting himself forward, so he got hold of a chap named C——, a noisy, blabbing kind of chap, who he was sure would have it all over the ship in no time. 'What d'ye want?' says C——. 'Come and look at this,' says the other. C—— went, and after a bit of a look we heard his roar, 'By G—, the bottom's gone from the girders!' C—— makes a rush for the chief engineer. 'Where's this d—d place?' asked he, when, puffing and blowing—he is stout, is the chief engineer—he got down. He was shown it, and the quiet man told him about having found it, and got a jacketing for not having come direct and reported it at once. 'Do you wish us all to go to the bottom at any minute?' was the question of the chief engineer. The Captain was fetched, and made a close examination. I once knew a chap so bad in consumption that he said he was spitting himself bodily away as he walked. Blessed if the *Megæra* warn't, after a fashion, spitting herself away as she steamed. The suction of the pumps was like the poor fellow's cough; it fetched pieces of the rotten girders up the pumps, and so out into the sea. But the fragments of her pretty well choked the pumps at last, for the Old Man found them obstructed with a lot of the old iron that had not gone up the spout. Ten minutes after his inspection was over the ship was condemned.

You'll search the navy over, Sir, before you'll find a better seaman or a truer officer than our Old Man." "By ——, Sir, he's in the right on't there," interpolated the silent member. "You should have heard him reading prayers that Sunday forenoon. There warn't a shake in his voice, no more than if he were going below presently for a glass of sherry, instead of having it on his mind to tell his ship's company that his ship might go down at any moment. He ain't much a speaker, ain't the Old Man; but his words got pretty nigh men's hearts that day. He told us how that 'the ship's bottom was literally dropping out,' and then bade us go in with a will like men and British sailors. We gave him three cheers, and then we went at it, and started out a considerable lot of grub that Sunday afternoon and evening.

But with the night came dirty weather. She began dragging her anchors, and at length they parted two of them, and we had to get up a full head of steam to keep the ship off the rocks. The wind was so strong, that the old ship—she was always a crabbed awkward —— at minding her helm—once yawed right round, and was going stem on upon the breakers. The Captain got her out of this trouble by going full speed astern, but there she was, right out of hand, only one anchor left, and deep water under her, where not a soul could have been saved had she foundered. Boats? the boats could not have lived over the bar. And what a lot of boats she had! Why, Sir, some of them were as old as herself, and there was not accommodation in them for above two-thirds of those on board.

So the skipper gave the word to run her on shore, and chance it. It was the afternoon of the 19th, about 1½, that the word was given, 'All hands on deck,' and the ship's head slewed round to the landward. The hands were ordered on deck so as to give them a chance should she strike the bar as everybody feared. Half the crew were on the topgallant fok'sle, half aft, every man ready for a spring if she should break her back. Between the rollers and the sharks, I fear it would have gone hard with them. Where was I? Oh, below, for somebody had to keep the steam on. The stokers were forced to remain below. At least it warn't altogether force, but duty, Sir, for we never thought to grumble, although we never thought to see the deck again. Orders were to get on a very strong head of steam. The glands were leaking, and I thought every minute the steam-pipe would go." "Hadn't we got souls to be saved, like the rest?" struck in the silent member. "They never so much as asked us to drink, but stuck us in the dangerousest place in the whole ship, and left us there to take our chance. My hair, I know was a standing straight on end." "Why, don't own that you funked it, old chap," said the other, and then, turning to the writer, continued, "But it was an anxious moment. We talked down there about things sailors don't often talk about. The engineer contended that as we were down below on duty, and for the common good we should be pretty sure of heaven if the burst-up should come. Then, as we neared the bar, we shook hands and parted, each man turning his face to the wall.

She cleared the bar, and took the ground beautiful. She went on the rocks as smooth and easy as if she had been an empty egg-shell. If she had been a sound, strong ship her masts would have gone by the board with the shock, but she was so rotten that there was no shock, and the rocks came up through her as if her bottom had been of pie-crust.

Most of the Marines went ashore on the 19th, but the general landing day was the 20th. That night everybody slept on the sod, wet as all were—for the most of the work was up to the waist in water. No mistake—officers and men went in manfully together. There was no favoring the rank, that there time, for the rank scorned to be favored. All fared alike, and fared thundering rough, too, I can tell you. We began to be rationed on the short allowance on the 20th, six ounces biscuit, half a pound salt meat, half allowance of sugar and cocoa, and half a gill of 'square.' Afterward the bread ration was reduced to four ounces. In a day or two tents of one kind or other began to be rigged up, and some nights shelter was to be had. Working day and night, it was trying to have but a pint of water a day for the whole of the first week. Of the goats killed, the officers had a share as well as the men. The messman had a good quantity of stores of various kinds, which the men during the voyage might have of by purchase, but on the island he was not allowed to dispose of any more. By the way, these stores are left on the island, and we might as well have had a share of them. But then, it is true, the Old Man was not to know that we should be there for so short a time; and I don't doubt, as you say, Sir, that he did everything for the best. I haven't an ill word to say against any officer of the ship.

After we had been there about a month, the first ship came—the Dutchman, in which Lieut. Jones went to Batavia. The next ship was also a Dutchman, which took off some of the officers and boys. Some of the boys lost their kits, and there was a subscription for them among the men to buy them new ones. I think we ought to be repaid that there by Government, Sir. Then came an English ship which gave us some flour, and afterward the *Taunton*, followed by the *Malacca* and the *Rinaldo*. Then came a severe gale, in which both the *Malacca* and *Rinaldo* were blown off, but the *Rinaldo* was blown furthest. The embarkation in the former was going forward when the latter reappeared and signalized that all hands should embark on the *Malaca*, which we did, and sailed from St. Paul's amid three rousing cheers from the *Rinaldo*. The Old Man was the last to leave the island, as he had been the last to leave the *Megæra*. And now, sir, I must leave you, for our orders are to muster at 9, and I want a couple or three hours sleep before then. The *Malacca* took us to King George's Sound, then we came by the *Geelong* to Point de Galle, and so home. The P. and O. people treated us like princes; nothing was too good for us—beef and beer to the mast head."

Court Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Brady, J.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.	Nos.
59—Seldner vs. Kinne.	163—Hawley vs. Dorman.
127—McKinley vs. Lamb.	164—Bolles vs. Dorman.
146—Wilmerdings & Morrent vs. Fowler.	166—Valentine vs. Flustle.
149—Darling vs. Brewster.	174—Andrews vs. Church-Call.
157—In re Lambertson.	175—People ex rel. Lorch vs Becker.
160—Van Wyck vs. Lawrence.	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part II—Held by Gross, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
6873—Standring vs. Morrow.	7251—Mendelsohn vs. Henlein.
6847—Wood vs. McGill.	7023—Gunn vs. Elsas.
6288—Sliter vs. the Stuyvesant Bank.	7369—Schoerling vs. Mission.
7116—Kurg vs. Hilton.	7370—Fredericks vs. Pfortner.
6991—Dickerson vs. Diehl.	7369—Fredericks vs. Loebers.
7020—Barnes vs. Steinmetz.	7853—O'Brien vs. Muller.
6926—Marselis vs. Anker.	368—Fredericks vs. Tragesser.
7185—Denny vs. Mally.	
7048—King vs. Limony.	
7179—Drew vs. Totton.	

Part III.—Held by Curtis, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
8134—Riggins vs. Reagan.	8187—Maier vs. Nye.
7752—Marshall vs. Simon.	8188—Flanagan vs. Johnstone.
8052—McQuade vs. Bulger.	8189—Schilberg vs. Freitag.
8060—Porter vs. Watkins.	

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

The City Auditor.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The announcement of the resignation of Mr. City Auditor HERRING, (a brother-in-law of PETER B. SWEENY,) to take effect Dec. 1, recalls some remarks contained in the report lately made by the Investigating Committee of which Hon. W. A. BOOTH was Chairman. In that report it was conclusively shown by extracts from various laws to be the duty of the Auditing Bureau in the Treasury Department to examine and decide upon all charges against both County and City before the payment of such claims by the Controller.

In relation to the Bureau of County Affairs and the County Auditor, said report states as follows:

"From 1859 down to the present time all of the financial business of the County has been transacted in and through this so-called 'Bureau of County Affairs,' and all of the County accounts have been kept therein. It is obvious, however, that there is no legal authority for said Bureau, or for the employment or continuance of the County Auditor, clerks, and others now engaged therein.

The existing law expressly declares that—

'All moneys drawn from the Treasury by authority of the Board of Supervisors shall be upon vouchers for the expenditure thereof, examined and allowed by the Auditor and approved by the Controller.'

The only 'Auditor' known to or authorized by law is the head of the Auditing Bureau of the Finance Department, created or continued by the latest amended charter, which is herein quoted."

The cost of running the County Bureau is stated in Mr. BOOTH's report at $37,200 per annum, "the whole of which," he remarks, "it is believed, might and should be saved to the tax-payers." The appointment of a new City Auditor affords an opportunity, and makes it proper and necessary, to consider the requirements of existing laws in regard to the duties of that important official. REFORMER.

Interest on the Public Deposits.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The time is very near at hand when the important subject of amending our City charter will demand the serious attention not only of the Committee of Seventy, but of all other good citizens.

There is one thing connected with the administration of our City finances which I wish particularly to commend to the consideration of those who may have charge of procuring the amendments deemed desirable. I allude to the loss of interest on the public moneys deposited in the City Treasury. In a report of Chamberlain BRADLEY, published in the TIMES of Oct. 25, the following statement is made, viz.:

"The practice had existed with all the incumbents of the office of City Chamberlain, without an exception, prior to the appointment of my immediate predecessor, of treating such interest moneys as perquisites of the office, and they were regularly appropriated by them to their own use. And it was not unusual to have unnecessary amounts raised and left on deposit to the credit of the City and County, with the effect of making the perquisites of the office, from that source, very large in amount. My predecessor, believing that the interest derived from the funds of the City and County did not belong to him, but was the property of the tax-payers, rigidly, each month, paid the same to the credit of the City and County, after deducting the necessary charges of the office for the salaries of the deputy, book-keepers, and clerks. The total net amount realized from this source during his term was two hundred and nine thousand four hundred and one dollars and eighty-two cents, an entirely new item in the City accounts."

Now I would have it made the duty of the Chamberlain, regularly to account, under oath, for all moneys received for interest. The public should not be compelled to depend alone upon the liberality of such men as PETER B. SWEENY, the former Chamberlain, or of his successor and kinsman, JOHN J. BRADY, the present incumbent, to pay over what they are not by law required to do. Such moneys belong to the tax-payers. For all necessary expenses of conducting the practical business of the "Bureau of Deposit and Disbursement," provision should be made by law, and appropriations made for them the same as for all other public expenses.

The necessity or expediency of paying the large salaries now allowed to the Chamberlain and Deputy Chamberlain, is a matter about which there may be differences of opinion, but the propriety of requiring all interest-money to be regularly accounted for every month, surely will not be questioned by any honest-minded citizen. W. E. W.

The Gas Imposition.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have been a gas-consumer for nearly fifteen years in the Twenty-second Ward—at first supplied by the Manhattan Company—and the gas furnished, on an average, was pretty good.

Some five or six years ago the Metropolitan Gas-light Company procured a charter, and one of the strongest arguments introduced to the Legislature was to supply the public with better gas and at a lower rate. No sooner, however, was the Company organized than a compromise was made with the Manhattan Company, and all the customers above Thirty-fourth-street were handed over to the Metropolitan. Now what has been the result? We are supplied with a miserably poor quality of gas and are compelled to pay more for it, and in addition to this imposition the customers are subjected to all manner of insults and annoyances. There is no particular day for the rendering of a bill, or the taking of the index. The inspector puts down the quantity of gas, and, correct or incorrect, the customer is made to pay. To appeal from the inspector's return seems to be a high offense, as you only receive from the dignified officials: "We are correct; if you don't pay the bill we shall cut off your supply." The next day, sure enough, your meter is removed, and a cost of some two dollars is involved to the customer to replace it. It must be recollected that this Company furnish meters to suit themselves, and when blocked by the condensed impurities, and a request is made to remedy it, the person sent to attend to it generally empties the filth in the cellar by the metre. By this carelessor willful act the occupants of the house are annoyed for days by the bad odors arising from it.

All these annoyances, and many more, I am sorry to say, the customers of this Metropolitan Gas Company district are subjected, and we see no other course for redress than to appeal to an independent and faithful journal, as we know the TIMES to be.

The stockholders of this Metropolitan Company have been receiving, directly or indirectly, their fifteen and twenty-five per cent. They may, just as well, put their hands into the pockets of the gas-consumers—in fact the latter process might be considered the most honorable.

Your valuable paper and its able writers have done an everlasting benefit in breaking up the thieving Ring, and we now hope to see them break up this gas imposition.

44TH-ST. B.

Hieroglyphics at the Stone Mountain—Result of a Recent Examination.

From the Atlanta (Ga.) Sun, Nov. 21.

We mentioned in our last issue that Dr. M. F. STEPHENSON had gone to Stone Mountain to take observation of some antiquities there. There are some inscriptions in the rock upon the top of this mountain which the doctor wished to inspect, which he believes to be the work of the Mound-builders of this continent—a race totally extinct long before the North American Indian had his origin, but who were civilized to a considerable extent, having a Government and understanding the mechanic arts. On Saturday, Dr. STEPHENSON took with him Prof. W. J. LAND, the celebrated chemist of the Atlanta Laboratory, and Prof. W. L. C. STEVENS, of Oglethorpe University, and went to the top of the mountain. At our request, Dr. STEPHENSON has furnished us with the following interesting account of the visit of himself and the party, and of what they observed there: "We reached the summit of this sublime natural curiosity at 1 o'clock on Saturday, and remained till 5 P. M., feasting on the indescribable wonders and magnificent scenery which surrounded us.

On the north and north-east, stretching far away till lost in distance, loomed up the Apalachian Mountains, and sweeping round eastward and southward, thence to the setting sun, was one interminable landscape, resembling the calm of old ocean; with the spires and turrets, and steeples of Atlanta, like unto a fleet of ships to break the monotony of the scene. Further on, in the dim distance, could be seen the white clouds of vapor from the locomotive as it rushed onward past the Kennesaw Mountains on its way westward, while nearer to us, the same weird spectre shot through the forests of Gwinnett, on the Air-line Road toward the Carolinas. Quick as thought we were feasted with another train speeding at our feet on the Georgia Road—all filling up a brilliant, living picture, altogether lovely.

The object of our visit was to examine the sculptures of the extinct Mound-builders, who, countless years ago, lived in this country and constituted a powerful and despotic nation, extending from the Savannah River and Gulf of Mexico to the Great Lakes, and from the Apalachian Mountains to the Rocky Mountains, in all parts of which are some relics of art and hieroglyphics, which, on the enchanted mountain in Forsyth County, and those of Stone Mountain, comprise a series of great interest. These, with the Idol, or 'Goddess of Etowah,' the elegant quartz discs of Clark and Bibb Counties, and the sacrificial vessels, form part of an alphabet which will enable some Champallian to describe and read the history of this long lost people. The preservation of these valuable relics should be secured by the Legislature before they are lost, for the benefit of our children, who claim the co-operative aid of the custodians of the people, so as to enable them to keep pace with the world in science and literature, otherwise, as a nation, we will soon become Crathagenians in selfishness. The sculptures on the Stone Mountain, as far as yet explored, consist of a slightly circular line cut from two to three inches deep, and from one to two feet from the centre. It is surrounded by a plainly marked circle—doubtless a symbol of eternity—but what is strange, they vary from a foot to six feet in circumference, and number hundreds. From the action of the elements for ages, the decomposition of the granite increases the depths of the central lines, so as to impress one strongly with the belief that they are the effect of *exfoliation*, from the heat and cold, but this thought is soon dissipated on further examination. At some future time we propose to make a more extended exploration."

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Detailed Statement of the Treasurer of the Amount of the State Debt.

The following is the statement by State Treasurer PARKER of the present condition of the public debt of South Carolina to which brief allusion has been made in the telegrams:

Statement of Total Amount of Bonds and Stocks Printed by American Bank Note Company.

500 Bonds, Redemption Bills Receivable at $1,000		$500,000
2,000 Bonds, Payment Interest Public Debt, at $1,000		2,000,000
1,000 Bonds, Relief of Treasury, at $1,000		1,000,000
700 Bonds, Land Commission, at $1,000		700,000
800 Bonds, Redemption Bills, Bank of State, at $1,000		800,000
1,500 Bonds, Redemption Bills, Bank of State, at $500		750,000
800 Bonds, Redemption Bills, Bank of State, at $50		40,000
3,500 Bonds, Conversion State Securities, at $1,000		3,500,000
4,000 Bonds, Conversion State Securities at $1,000		4,000,000
1,200 Bonds, Conversion State Securities, at $500		600,000
1,000 Bonds, Conversion State Securities, at $100		100,000
Sterling Loan		6,000,000
Certificates Conversion Stocks		2,550,000
Total		$22,510,000
Accounted for as follows:		
On hand in State Treasury—		
Bonds, conversion State securities	473,500	
Bonds, relief of Treasury, 7 per cent	101,000	
Bonds, payment interest public debt	50,000	
Bonds, redemption bills bank of State	331,000	
Stock, conversion State securities	2,117,300	
Total	$3,072,800	
Deposited for safe keeping with the American Bank-note Company—		
Sterling loan	6,000,000	
Bonds canceled and destroyed—		
500 bonds, payment interest public debt burned in State-house	500,000	
500 Bonds, conversion State securities erroneously printed, returned and canceled by American Bank-note Company	500,000	
Issued at State Treasury—		
Conversion bonds issued in effecting conversions at State Treasury	1,260,500	
Conversion Bond No. 520, canceled and destroyed at State Treasury	1,000	
Bonds, redemption bills Bank of State issued at State Treasury	1,259,000	
Conversion stock issued, canceled and transferred at State Treasury	432,700	13,026,000
Total		$9,514,000

Statement Bonds Placed in the Hands of the Financial Agent in New-York.

Bonds, redemption bills receivable	$500,000
Bonds, payment interest public debt	1,450,000
Bonds, relief of Treasury	899,000
Bonds, land commission	700,000
Bonds, conversion State securities	5,965,000
Total	$9,514,000

Statement of Debt.

Old debt	$6,665,908 98
Less old bonds paid July 1, 1871	212,000 00
	$6,453,908 98
New Bonds	$9,514,000 00
Less in hands of financial agent to the credit sinking fund commission	200,000 00
	$9,314,000 00
New Bonds in hands of financial agent now in use as collateral security for loans	$3,773,000 00
Amount of new bonds sold	5,541,000 00
Old debt as above	6,453,908 93
Total	$11,994,908 98

The facts and data upon which the foregoing statement, which has been examined and approved by the Financial Board, is based, are open to the inspection of the public, both at the State Treasury and at the financial agency in New-York. The bonds have all been issued and used under the authority of the act of Aug. 26, 1868, entitled "An act to authorize a loan to redeem the obligations known as bills-receivable of the State of South Carolina;" the act of Aug. 26, 1868, entitled "An act to authorize a loan to pay the interest on the public debt;" the act of Feb. 17, 1869, entitled "An act to authorize a loan for the relief of the Treasury;" the act of March 27, 1869, entitled "An act to provide for the appointment of a land commissioner, and to define his powers and duties;" the act of March 1, 1870, entitled an act to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the appointment of a Land Commissioner, and to define his powers and duties, and for other purposes therein mentioned;" the act of March 23, 1869, entitled "An act to provide for the conversion of State securities;" and the act of March 26, 1869, entitled "An act to authorize the financial agent of the State of South Carolina, in the City of New-York, to pledge the State bonds as collateral security, and for other purposes." The three first named acts authorized the borrowing of $2,500,000 on coupon bonds. Owing to the constant and increasing depreciation in the value of the bonds, it was found necessary, in order to carry into effect the purposes of these several acts, to issue a much larger number of bonds. The act for the conversion of State securities giving authority for a more available and uniform class of bonds than those which had in the first instance been issued under the several acts referred to, the remainder of the bonds required to raise the amounts of money authorized by the several acts, were prepared in accordance with the act for the conversion of State securities to the amount above named. The indebtedness of the State being as above stated, the State authorities now hope to be able to retire the loans in New-York, and to save the bonds now hypothecated from sale. It is also intended to discontinue the financial agency in New-York, except to designate some banking institution as the place for the payment of the interest on the public debt.

NILES G. PARKER,
Treasurer State of South Carolina.

The Louisiana Levees—Card from the State Engineer.

OFFICE BOARD OF STATE ENGINEERS,
NEW-ORLEANS, NOV. 24, 1871.

Editor of the New-Orleans Republican:

In your issue of this morning I have read a communication from Gen. P. O. HEBERT about the condition of the levees in Pointe Coupee, West Baton Rouge and Iberville, and while I agree with Gen. HEBERT as to the necessities and dangers, and thank him cheerfully for his tender to perform the duties of engineer gratuitously, yet I must differ with him in some conclusions he seems to draw from the facts in the case. I do not accept that "the best digested plans for protection and consequent redemption have been either unnoticed or thrown aside," and if the public were acquainted with a conversation between Gen. HEBERT, Dr. STONE and other gentlemen, and myself, upon the very spot now threatened, it would not indicate that "the plans" were faulty. I have read Gen. HEBERT's report on the levees, but I have failed to see where he had a plan to control "that rascally river, the Mississippi," or check the breaks or caves, of which he now complains, and with the exception of not providing this plan, which we are fully prepared to do. I contend that the State Engineers have done their duty. The Levee Company, of which, or of one similar, Gen. HEBERT was once a leading officer, has failed, from some cause, "to come to time;" but the Engineers have surely been "up to the times," and all the breaks and caves have been properly surveyed, and the works to be built are located, staked, mapped, profiled and calculated for anybody to go to work whenever the means to pay the laborers is provided.

With the financial part of the business I have nothing to do; but as Commissioner, in conjunction with Prof. FORSHEY, to determine the location and dimensions of the levees, and as Chief State Engineer to have staked, and to measure and estimate, and protect the interests of the State in her payments for the levees, I propose to be full up to the measure of my duties, and, therefore, if Gen. HEBERT, and all other gentlemen interested in the levee, will devote themselves to the providing of the "sinews of war," my able staff of State Engineers will see that "the best digested plans for protection" are carried into effect. Yours, most respectfully,

M. JEFF THOMPSON,
Chief State Engineer.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

Desirable Houses for Sale by

V. K. STEVENSON & SON,

52d-st., near 5th-av., four-story dwelling, 25x70x100.
50th-st., near 5th-av., four story, leasehold, 24x62x100.
Park-av., near 37th-st., full-sized superb dwelling.
Madison-av., extra full and medium-sized desirable houses.
5th-av., extra full and medium-sized desirable houses.

ALSO,

$100,000 ESTATE FUNDS to loan on bond and mortgage on IMPROVED and accessible UNIMPROVED City real estate. MORTGAGES CASHED. Apply at the office, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—A LARGE BROWN-STONE store and house, (containing twenty rooms,) in 6th-av., (Reservoir-square,) rented to a good tenant.

Also,

lease hold and valuable estate, (Rutgers' lease,) No. 3 Canal-st., 25x120, extending to Division-st., and including Nos. 167 and 167½.

Also,

a country-seat at Jamaica, Long Island, known as the Gunther estate; one of the finest country-seats on Long Island; ten acres of land; large mansion and out-buildings.

Also,

four-story brown-stone English basement house, 20x65x100, in 37th-st., near 5th-av., elegantly furnished, with or without furniture.

Apply to the owner, No. 42 West 37th-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE STORE PROPERTY on Broadway opposite City Hall Park: rent-roll of about $30,000 per annum. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

Homes for All.

Four tracks with steel rails, when completed, with cars and ferry-boats unsurpassed, much increase the value of every home on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. For information as to houses, lots, farms, &c., on the line, apply to A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty-st.

SAN FRANCISCO PROPERTY FOR SALE.

Fronting on Front, Sacramento and Commercial sts., all occupied and yielding full rent, to wit:

Lot on the south-west corner of Front and Commercial sts., with first-class two-story building.

Lot on the north side of Sacramento-st., a few doors above Montgomery, with three-story building, and adjoining lot on the south side of Commercial-st., at the same distance from Montgomery-st., with two-story building

Terms cash, or partly cash.

For further particulars apply to

BELLOC FRERES,
No. 524 Montgomery-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES' lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

NYACK, ON HUDSON.—FOR SALE, country seat; four acres; $15,000; villa sites, one to twenty acres river front. C. H. GREEN.

GOSHEN FARM FOR SALE—55 ACRES; stock, crops, utensils, possession. Terms easy. S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park-place.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—AT A LOW RENT, ON THE BANKS of the Hudson, 105th-st., Bloomingdale, a dwelling-house, with barn and stable, and plenty of land for a garden; a pleasant suburban residence near the grand Boulevard. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—House and lot No. 44 Harrison-st., near Washington-st.; lessee may alter for business purposes. Terms moderate. Apply to FREDERICK CLARKSON, office No. 19, No. 54 Wall-st.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—A FIRST-CLASS residence, complete in every department, to let for the Winter, or longer if desired; rent reasonable. Address Post-office Box No. 103, Station A.

TO LET—NO. 462 BROOME-ST., NEAR MERCER. Apply to H. C. PEDDER, Arnold, Constable & Co.'s, No. 309 Canal-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET—THE FRONT OFFICES ON THIRD floor No. 207 Broadway, south-west corner Fulton-st.; immediate possession. Also, from 1st May, the front office, second floor, now occupied by the North-western Mutual Life Insurance Company. Apply at No. 160 Fulton-st., Room No. 10, or to the janitor, from 12 to 2.

SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS STABLES to rent, with immediate possession. Particulars from HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, A SMALL three-story brown-stone or brick house, either in the upper part of the City or in a desirable location in Harlem. Address, giving location and lowest price, all cash, H. M., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AN EIGHTEEN OR TWENTY foot lot, suitable for a private residence, near Madison-av. and below 50th-st. Address, stating situation and terms, A. W. C., Box 2,011 New-York.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

WOOLEN-MILL FOR SALE.

The undersigned, assignee in bankruptcy of LOUIS M. OBERHOFFER, will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Nov. 23, 1871, at 10 o'clock, at Canterbury, Conn., upon the premises, the remaining property of said bankrupt, to wit:

A two-set fancy cassimere mill, complete, with stone dam and good water privilege, stone picker-house, suitable buildings and tenements, and about sixty acres of land, and two complete sets of fancy cassimere machinery for the manufacture of all kinds of fancy cassimeres; also, mansion-house, barn, &c., and about six acres of land.

The above will be sold subject to certain mortgages, a part of which can probably lie for a long while.

Also, certain personal property and stock, &c., worth the attention of store-keepers, farmers, and others.

The above will be sold, without reserve, to the highest bidder. Further particulars may be had of SOLOMON LUCAS or HIRAM CROSBY, Norwich, Conn., or of the undersigned,

JOHN W. MASON, Assignee,
No. 50 Park-place, New-York.

Preceding sale is adjourned to FRIDAY, Dec. 1, at same hour and place.

JOHN W. MASON, Assignee,
No. 50 Park-place, New-York.

FIFTY-FIFTH-STREET.—SUPREME Court, City and County of New-York.—THE BOWLING-GREEN SAVINGS BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK against LOUIS L. TODD and MARY ELIZABETH, his wife, and others.—In pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, made in the above entitled action, I, James H. Coleman, the referee in said judgment named, will expose to sale at public auction at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Friday, the 1st day of December, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, by Joseph McGuire, auctioneer, the following described premises, viz.: All those three certain lots of land situated in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Commencing at a point on the southerly side of Fifty-fifth-street, distant 325 feet westerly from the south-westerly corner of Tenth-avenue and Fifty-fifth-street, running thence westerly along the southerly side of Fifty-fifth-street seventy-five feet, thence southerly and parallel with Tenth-avenue one hundred feet five inches to the centre line of the block between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth streets, thence easterly along the said centre line of the block seventy-five feet, thence northerly and parallel with Tenth-avenue one hundred feet five inches to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less. Dated New-York, Nov. 9, 1871. JAMES H. COLEMAN, Referee.

CULLEN & McGOWAN, attorneys for plaintiffs.

A. J. MATHEWSON, Auctioneer.

J. MATHEWSON & SON,
NO. 4 PINE-ST.,
On FRIDAY, DEC. 1,
by order Supreme Court,
At MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM,
NO. 111 BROADWAY,

three valuable lots of land, with the brown-stone front houses thereon, on west side Madison-av., between 43d and 44th sts.

DRY GOODS.

SPECIALTY---SAMPLES FOR 1872.

Superior Japanese Lacquered Articles, Bronzes and Curiosities, imported solely for our own trade. Also, Silks, Crapes, Rugs, Fancy Novelties, &c., at reduced prices at FOUNTAIN'S India store, Broadway, corner 13th-st., opposite Wallack's.

CANTRELL'S

BOOT AND SHOE STORE,
NO. 241 4TH-AV.,
BETWEEN 19TH AND 20TH STS

FURS.

FURS.—THE ADVERTISER OFFERS FOR sale some Russian Sables of his own importation. Persons wishing to purchase will meet with a rare opportunity by addressing MONGOLIO, Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHLORODYNE.

The most wonderful remedy ever discovered. Caution and advice to invalids; beware of spurious imitations of

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,

the original and only genuine, which is the best, safest and most effectual remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, DIARRHEA, COLIC, CRAMP, NEURALGIA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is publicly acknowledged by the most eminent physicians to be the most effectual remedy ever discovered.

To prevent fraud, the Government have authorized a stamp, with the words Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, without which none can be genuine. Sold in bottles at 65c., $1 40 and $2 15, by all chemists.

Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, London. Agent in New-York, J. ASPINWALL, William-st.

STOVES. STOVES.

A great variety of self-feeding base-burning, parlor, office and heating stoves for stores, &c. Also cooking stoves and ranges low for cash.

R. & J. MOWBRAY, No. 82 Vesey-st.,
Opposite Washington Market.

GAS LIME—1½ CENTS PER BUSHEL, FOR sale at the works of the Manhattan Gas-light Company, foot of West 18th-st. and foot of East 14th-st.

DANCING.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY.

NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.

NEW CLASSES CONSTANTLY FORMING.

PARTICULARS IN CIRCULAR.

TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, LYRIC HALL, No. 723 6th-av., Reservoir-square. PUPILS can begin AT ANY TIME and attend at their convenience. SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER MORTON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of; James A. Ruthven, Esq., No. 33 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of February, 1872.—Dated New-York, the 3d day of June, 1870.

JANETTE MACONNELL,
Administratrix, &c,

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BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD BURNHAM and WILLIAM A. BATES, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Edward Burnham and William A. Bates, lately composing and being the only members of the firm, or copartnership, of Burnham & Bates, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their and each of their debts and other claims, whether as members of said firm or copartnership, or individually, or otherwise, provable under said act, and that the 20th day of December 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York on the 23d day of November, 1871. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

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DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of the BELL AND HEATH MOUNTAIN COAL MINING COMPANY, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of the Bell and Heath Mountain Coal Mining Company, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of its creditors, and the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to it or to its use, and the transfer of any property by it are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of its estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 20th day of December, A. D. 1871, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.

GEORGE H. SHARPE, Marshal—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THEODORE E. BALDWIN AND COMPANY, a copartnership firm consisting of Theodore E. Baldwin and Edward W. Barr, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Theodore E. Baldwin and Edward W. Borr, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts, and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 44 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 18th day of December, A. D. 1871, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.

GEO. H. SHARPE, Marshal—Messenger.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the widening and straightening of Broadway, between Thirty-fourth-street and Fifty-ninth-street, and also the making of that part of Broadway, between Thirty-second-street and Thirty-fifth-street, and that part between Forty-second-street and Forty-seventh-street, of a greater width than one hundred feet, in the City of New-York.—We, the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, lessee or lessees, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved and unimproved lands affected by the above-entitled proceeding, that in pursuance of the fourth section of the act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act in relation to the widening and straightening of Broadway, in the City of New-York, and to regulate the practice in that proceeding," passed Feb. 27, 1871, we have completed our estimate and assessment in said before-entitled matter, and that the abstract of our proposed report therein showing the awards made for damage, and the assessments imposed for benefit in said matter, has been deposited in the office of the Department of Public Works in the City of New-York, said abstract to remain in said office open to public inspection and examination, until the 21st day of December, 1871, when our report herein, together with our said abstract, will be presented for confirmation to the Supreme Court, at a special term thereof, to be held before Hon. Albert Cardozo, Justice, at the Court-house, in the City of New-York, on said 21st day of December, 1871, at the opening of the Court.—Dated New-York, Nov. 25, 1871.

JOHN Q. JONES,
WILLIAM WOOD, } Commissioners.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES.
COURT-HOUSE PARK, NO. 32 CHAMBERS-ST.,
Nov. 1, 1871.

TO TAX-PAYERS.

Notice is hereby given that one per cent. will be added to all taxes unpaid on the 1st of December; also an additional one per cent. on Dec. 15. On all taxes remaining unpaid on Jan. 1, interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, calculated from the day the books were received by the Receiver of Taxes to the day of payment, will be added. No money will be received after 2 o'clock P. M. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M.

BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

NOTICE.—CREDITORS OF THE LATE firm of R. T. KIRKPATRICK & CO., of Nashville, Tenn., are requested to file their claims with the undersigned, properly authenticated, with a view to the equitable pro rata distribution of the assets.

S. M. SCOTT,
Trustee.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 24, 1871.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF MONROE.—THE UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Plaintiff, vs. THE ROCHESTER WATER-WORKS COMPANY and others, defendants.—In pursuance and by virtue of the provisions of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, rendered in the above-entitled action, at the Special Term of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York held in and for the Seventh Judicial District thereof, at the Court-house, in the City of Rochester, in the County of Monroe, on the 2d day of October, A. D. 1871, I, Benjamin H. Bayliss, the referee named in the said judgment, and therein authorized and appointed to make inquiry, take proof, and ascertain and report to the said Court how many of the bonds of the defendant, The Rochester Water-works Company, mentioned in and secured by the mortgage of the said defendant, The Rochester Water-works Company to the Union Trust Company, of New-York, and which bears date the first day of May, A. D. 1869, and given to secure the payment of the bonds of the said The Rochester Water-works Company, of even date with the said mortgage, the principal and interest whereof are payable in gold coin, have been issued by the said The Rochester Water-works Company, and are now outstanding, and by whom the same are respectively held and owned, and the amounts due and owing to the several and respective holders thereof for the unpaid interest or coupons of and upon the said several bonds or any or either of them, and also the amounts owing upon the said several bonds, or either or any of them, for principal, Do hereby give notice to all persons holding any of the said bonds, or any of the coupons thereof, that they are, pursuant to the provisions of the said judgment, hereby required to produce or exhibit to me, as such referee, at my office, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within three months from the date of the first publication of this notice (to wit, the 27th day of October, A. D. 1871,) the said bonds or coupons and to make proof either by their examination before me or by affidavit, or such other proof as may be satisfactory to me as such referee, to establish the ownership of the said bonds and coupons and the amount due, owing and unpaid upon said bonds or coupons respectively for principal and interest, which said affidavit in case of any of the holders residing out of or being absent from the said State of New-York may be made and taken before any officer of the State or country where the said several non-residents or absent holders of the said bonds or coupons may be or reside, authorized by law to administer oaths. Also that in case the holders of any of the said bonds shall fail to produce or exhibit the same to me as such referee and to make proof or affidavit as aforesaid within the said period of three months from the date of the first publication, (to wit, the 27th day of October, 1871,) of this notice, then that they be precluded from sharing in the proceeds of the sale of the said mortgaged property and premises. Notice is also further given that, on application to the undersigned, in person or by letter, in case of holders of any of the bonds, not residing in the City and County of New-York, printed forms of affidavit in reference to the ownership of said bonds and coupons, and the amount due, owing and unpaid thereon for principal and interest, will be furnished to such holders.—Dated New-York City, Oct. 27, 1871.

BENJ. H. BAYLISS, Referee,
No. 120 Broadway, Room No. 46.

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ARCHIBALD JOHNSTON, Auctioneer, No. 37 Nassau-st.

THE EFFECTS OF THOMAS H. HOTCHKISS, an American artist, who died at Rome, consisting of paintings, sketches, &c., will be sold at public auction on SATURDAY, Dec. 9, 1871.

By order of A. J. ROGERS,
Public Administrator.

FURNITURE.

BANKRUPT'S SALE OF ELEGANT FURNITURE.

Entire balance of stock, valued at $40,000, must be closed out at any sacrifice

DURING THE NEXT TEN DAYS,

at the store No. 550 Broadway, formerly occupied by Tiffany & Co.

This is a rare opportunity to purchase bargains, as no reasonable offer will be refused, the stock having to be positively disposed of at once.

By order of assignee.

CABINET FURNITURE.

FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE,
In Parlor, Library and Chamber Suites, of newest styles, at
REDUCED PRICES.

Our entire stock warranted.

BOHNENCAMP & SOSSAU,
Manufacturers,
No. 924 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts.,
New-York.

WARREN WARD & CO., MANUFACTURERS and wholesale and retail dealers in EVERY VARIETY OF FURNITURE for City and country residences.

Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st.,
corner of Crosby.

REWARDS.

$100 REWARD.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1871.

One hundred dollars reward will be paid at this office for information on which the arrest and conviction may be procured of any persons who were present aiding and abetting in the rescue of Owen Geoghegan from the custody of United States Deputy Marshal Dowley, on the night of Nov. 6 near the junction of 15th-st. and Avenue B, New-York City.

GEORGE H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal,
No. 41 Chambers-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AN ACTIVE BUSINESS MAN, WITH not less than $10,000, can obtain a good interest in an established business paying cent. per cent on sales. The money invested will be applied exclusively to furthering the interests of the enterprise. Address DECEM, Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Protestant woman as chamber-maid and seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing and operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; can assist a dress-maker; excellent City references. Call at No. 144 West 30th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH woman, a situation as first-class cook in a private family; thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; also, delicate soups, boning and larding; has unexceptionable City references from last place. Call for two days at No. 159 West 27th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE young women, sisters; one as first-class cook; the other as first-class laundress; both understands their business thoroughly; will be found trustworthy; would go separate; best City reference. Call at No. 212 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A LADY LEAVING FOR Europe, to find a place for her housemaid, French lady's maid and coachman; all first-class servants. Applicants may call on Friday, Dec. 1, from 10 to 12 o'clock, at No. 337 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT girl as chamber-maid and seamstress, or to wait on a lady; two years' excellent references from last employer. Call or address No. 316 East 34th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY AN American woman; very respectable; an excellent cook; meats, game, soups, pastries, creams, jellies, side dishes, good baker, &c.; country or City; good references. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook who understands cooking in all its branches; fully capable of taking entire charge of a kitchen; three years' City reference from last place. Call at No. 216 West 31st-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; no objection to do washing and ironing; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 216 West 31st-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT German girl for general house-work or as cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; best of City references. Call at No. 303 Bowery; entrance on 1st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A THOROUGHLY efficient waitress with unexceptionable City references from last employer. Call or address No. 446 4th-av., one door from 30th-st., fourth floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as waitress; understands the care of silver, getting up salads, &c., or chamber work and waiting, or nurse; experienced in all; good testimonials; country or City. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class English cook; understands all kinds of family cooking; no objection to the country; four years' excellent references from last employers. Call or address for two days No. 127 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family, as chamber-maid, or to do washing and ironing, by a Swedish girl; speaking her own, English, German and Russian languages. Address or three days Mrs. C. LARSEN, No. 220 East 46th-st.

WANTED—A NURSE'S SITUATION; CAN take charge of a baby from birth; has the best City reference from last employer; can do plain sewing. Call for two days at 248 West 35th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT girl to do general house-work; excellent reference. Address Box No. 70, Up-town Advertisement Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE young Protestant woman, a situation as nurse and chamber-maid, or to do sewing; City or country; very best testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED LAUNDRESS, families' or gentlemen's washing, at her house. Address Mrs. PRICE, No. 517 West 41st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation to do general house-work; good reference. Call for two days at 144 West 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as first-class waitress. Call or address No. 993 3d-av., first floor back.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking; best of City reference. Call at No. 160 East 50th-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED DRESS-maker, to go out by the day to private families. Call at No. 134 West 28th-st., first floor, front.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG colored girl, aged thirteen years, as nurse, in a private family; is intelligent and reliable and has good references. Apply on Friday, for two days, at No. 391 8th-av.

WANTED—A LADY LEAVING FOR EUROPE wishes to get places for her laundress, house-maid, French ladys' maid and coachman, all of them first-class servants. Applicants may call on Thursday and Friday, from 10 to 12 o'clock, at 337 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A FRENCH WOMAN, A SITUATION as lady's maid or seamstress. Apply at No. 3 West 35th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls; one as cook, is willing and able to cook your Thanksgiving dinner; and the other to do chamber-work and waiting; they will do the washing together; will go to the country; five years' reference from last place. Call at No. 391 8th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as cook in a private family; is a good, plain cook, bread and biscuit baker; will be found willing and obliging. Call or address No. 27 Hubert-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE OR to attend upon an invalid lady by a competent woman, thirty-five years of age; good reference; English Protestant. Address M. A. S., Hudson City Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman as chamber-maid and laundress, or would cook, wash and iron in a plain family; has the best reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 222 West 19th-st., in the fancy store.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is a plain cook, a good washer and ironer. Apply at No. 127 Norfolk-st., of M. HILD.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A STEADY YOUNG MAN, from the North of Ireland, a situation as coachman or porter; is a careful driver; no objection to the country; would milk, and make himself generally useful; best references from last employer. Address S. T., Box No. 191 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG Frenchman, sober, honest and capable, a situation as waiter; twenty months' best City references from last employer. Address or call LOUIS DUVERNOY, No. 325 East 10th-st., second floor front.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Englishman, a situation as waiter in a gentleman's family; good references. Address for two days M. P., Box No. 14 Up-town Advertisement Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A GERMAN coachman and wife; he is a useful worker; wife is a good cook; City or country; good reference as to sobriety. Address Y. B., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by an Englishman of experience with good City reference. Call or address I. B. L., Carriage Factory, 25th-st., near Lexington-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a Scotchman; is an excellent hand with horses; best of City references. Call or address R. S., No. 165 Grand-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as first-class waiter in a private family; left last place because the family is going to board; eleven years' best City reference. Call on or address J. S., No. 419 East 9th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS FLORIST, the charge of greenhouses and conservatories; will take care of them by the day, week, or month; first-class reference. Address FRANK H. SHANNON, No. 151 Kosciusko-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—COACHMAN'S PLACE FOR A man thoroughly competent and willing to make himself generally useful; excellent references. Apply to W. J. A. FULLER, 229 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a Protestant young man; can give the best of reference from former employer. Can be seen for three days at No. 17 East 30th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG, UNMARRIED man, a situation as groom; good reference from his present employer. Inquire at No. 112 East 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a single Englishman; few months in this country; understands the care of horses and carriages; good driver and expert clipper; willing to make himself useful; no objection to the country. Address R. LYTE, Tilly Foster, Brewster's, N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER and to take charge of a place, by a married man without family; understands management of hot and cold graperies, green-house fruits and vegetables. Address present employer at No. 83 Irving-place.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN. — DRY goods salesmen wanted.—Parties controlling a first-class trade can make desirable arrangements with ADRIANCE, ROBBINS & CO., No. 356 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN OF LONG experience, a position of trust as head accountant in a large mercantile house, corporation, insurance or trust company, or banking. Address D. E. F., Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED

NURSE WANTED—A FAMILY RESIDING at Orange, N. J., wish to engage a competent Protestant nurse girl; must come with first-class recommendations. Address ORANGE, Box No. 88 New-York City Post-office.

$375 A MONTH, EXPENSES PAID—Male or female agents—horse and outfit furnished. Business new, circulars free. Address NOVELTY CO., Saco, Me.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL AS nurse and seamstress. Apply between 9 and 10 o'clock A. M. at No. 49 5th-av.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN TO cook and wash; good City reference required. Call at No. 255 West 38th-st.

A GOOD PIANO-TUNER WANTED. No. 481 Broadway HORACE WATERS.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, 29TH, between East 16th-st. and 5th-av., a SABLE MUFF. The finder, by returning it to JOHN F. TROW, Esq., No. 218 East 16th-st., will be rewarded, and secure the thanks of the owner.

LOST—A RUSSIAN LEATHER POCKET-case of gilt handle surgical instruments. Whoever will return it to No. 85 Madison-av. will be handsomely rewarded.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW, Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers. Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

THE NEW DEPARTURES.

FROM GLASGOW.		FROM NEW-YORK.
Saturday, Nov. 11,	BRITANNIA,	Saturday, Dec. 2.
Saturday, Nov. 18,	ANGLIA,	Saturday, Dec. 9.
Saturday, Nov. 25,	COLUMBIA,	Saturday, Dec. 16.
Saturday, Dec. 2,	AUSTRALIA,	Saturday, Dec. 23.

And every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

For the accommodation of its patrons and the public, the Anchor Line have opened a branch office at No. 21 Broadway, where, besides ocean tickets, railroad tickets to any railroad station West, North and South can be purchased at lowest rates.

Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:

First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $130.

Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.

Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR

Algeria, Wednesday, Dec. 6	Calabria, Saturday, Dec. 16
Russia, Wednesday, Dec. 13	Batavia, Saturday, Dec. 23
Java, Wednesday, Dec. 20	Tarifa, Saturday, Dec. 30
Cuba, Wednesday, Dec. 27	Parthia, Saturday, Jan. 6
China, Wednesday, Jan. 3	Abyssinia, Sat'day, Jan. 13

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, $80, $100 and $130, gold, according to accommodation.

Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.

Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage............................$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS...SURMONT....Saturday, Dec. 2

PEREIRE..........DAURE......Saturday, Dec. 16

ST. LAURENT......LEMAIRE....Saturday, Dec. 30

WASHINGTON.......ROUSSAN....Saturday, Jan. 13

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin............$125 | Second cabin..........$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

COLORADO, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN, Dec. 6, at 1 P. M.

WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, Dec. 13 at 7½ A. M.

NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH............Dec. 20, at 1 P. M.

WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY......Dec. 27, at 2½ P. M.

MINNESOTA, Capt. MORGAN..........Jan. 3, at ——

IDAHO, Capt. JAS. PRICE..........Jan. 10, at ——

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL, NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD, 6,000 tons burden—3,000 horse-power each.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

OCEANIC..............................Dec. 2, 9 A. M.

ATLANTIC.............................Dec. 16, 10 A. M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, state-rooms, smoking-room and bathrooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80, gold steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32 currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Excursion-tickets granted at lowest rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, From Pier No. 47 North River.

SPAIN, GRACE, Saturday, Dec. 2, at 8:30 A. M.

DENMARK, SUMNER, Saturday, Dec. 9, at 3 P. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

HELVETIA, GRIGGS, Saturday, Dec. 2, at 3 P. M.

Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown, or London direct: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $32 currency.

For further particulars apply at the Company's offices, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF LONDON.........Saturday, Dec. 2, 9 A. M.

CITY OF ANTWERP........Saturday, Dec. 9, 2 P. M.

CITY OF BRISTOL........Thursday, Dec. 14, 8 A. M.

CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, Dec. 16, 10 A. M.

CITY OF WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 21, 2 P. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

BALTIC LLOYD.

For STETTIN direct, touching at CHRISTIANSAND and COPENHAGEN to land passengers and mails

The first-class iron steam-ship HUMBOLDT, Capt. P. BARANDON, will sail on TUESDAY, Dec. 5, at 2 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. To be followed by steam-ship FRANKLIN, Capt. F. DRYER, on ——.

Cabin Passage, gold, $80. Steerage, gold, $30.

Freight for ST. PETERSBURG and other important ports of Baltic received, and through bill of lading signed. For freight or passage apply to WENDT & RAMMELSBERG, Agents. Office, No. 40 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,

CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

Dec. 15.—Steamer RISING STAR, Capt. H. P. CONNER, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall via Kingston, Jamaica touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo and Mazatlan, and connecting at Panama with steamer COLORADO, Capt. ——; also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of Dec. 13.

Steamer GREAT REPUBLIC will leave San Francisco, Jan. 1, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS calling on the 23d of every month.

NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM......Dec. 23

MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER...........................Jan. 23

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY. Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MISSOURI, Capt. T. H. MORTON, Dec. 7.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. S. G. PORTER, via Nassau, Dec. 14.

COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, Dec. 21.

For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. S. G. PORTER, will sail on THURSDAY, Dec. 14, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

MAGNOLIA, Capt. PALMER, SATURDAY, Dec. 2, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Dec. 2, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Dec. 5, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, Dec. 7, from Pier No. 38 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 187 West-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS,	GEORGE YONGE,
Agent A. & G. R. R.,	Agent C. R. R.,
No. 229 Broadway.	No. 409 Broadway.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M.—direct to Havana.

CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Satur., Dec. 2

CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken..............Tuesday, Dec. 14

CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only.)..Sat., Dec. 23

CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman..Wednesday, Jan. 3

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

Montclair Railway

OF

NEW-JERSEY,

(NOW NEARLY COMPLETED,)

7 PER CENT

FIRST MORTGAGE

GOLD BONDS,

INDORSED BY THE N. Y. & O. MIDLAND CO.,

MAY BE HAD BY APPLICATION TO

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,

NO. 10 WALL-ST.,

AND THE

MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.,

NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

EIGHT PER CT. BONDS,

OF GREENE COUNTY,

State of Missouri.

The attention of investors is called to the above Bonds, which are issued to the Kansas City and Memphis branch of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company. The total debt of Greene County, prior to the issue of these bonds, was about $15,000. The assessed valuation of taxable property—which is estimated at half its actual value—is $6,713,078, in addition to which some $2,000,000 of railroad property will become taxable for the first time during the present year.

The entire issue of these bonds is $400,000, in coupon bonds of $1,000 each, bearing date Aug. 1, 1871, and maturing in twenty years. Interest, at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, is payable in New-York on the first days of February and August in each year. We are authorized to offer this loan to the public at 80 and accrued interest, with the reserved right to advance the price at any time. At this price they pay OVER ELEVEN PER CENT. on the investment.

Government and other marketable securities received in exchange at current rates, we paying express charges both ways.

Pamphlets, &c., with full particulars, or any further information, will be furnished upon application, either personally or by letter.

GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY, Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE RAILROAD

CONSOLIDATED SEVEN PER CT.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,

FOR SALE AT NINETY-TWO AND ONE-HALF AND ACCRUED INTEREST, BY

John J. Cisco & Son, No. 59 Wall-st.

REDEMPTION OF BONDS.

HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—Sealed proposals will be received until Jan. 1, 1872, for the sale to the undersigned Trustees of $140,000 of the sinking fund bonds of the Houston and Texas Central Railway Company, also of $40,000 of the bonds of the "Western Division" of said road. Parties whose bids are accepted will be notified of the same without delay.

SHEPHERD KNAPP, } Trustees,

WM. WALTER PHELPS, }

No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York City.

E. G. EASTMAN & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 43 CANAL-ST., CHICAGO.

All business intrusted to us will be carefully attended to. New-York reference: CLARKE, DODGE & CO.

TAPSCOTT'S

British and Foreign Exchange Office, No. 86 South-st., New-York. Drafts and Exchange on Messrs. Prescott, Grote & Co.'s Bank, London, and on Messrs. Wm. Tapscott & Co., Liverpool, issued at the lowest possible rates, and payable in any part of Great Britain and Ireland, also available on any part of the continent of Europe.

TAPSCOTT, BROS. & CO., No. 86 SOUTH-ST.

WHITTEMORE & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS, NO. 37 WILLIAM-ST.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE, GOLD STOCKS, &C. Collections made promptly in all parts of Canada. Interest allowed on deposits.

TO STOCKHOLDERS OF MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 166 Broadway, New-York, Nov. 3, 1871.—In pursuance of a requisition from the Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of New-York, dated Nov. 2, 1871, the stockholders of the Mercantile Fire Insurance Company of the City of New-York are required to pay the sum of $60,000 in cash, being 30 per cent. on the capital stock, at the office of said Company, No. 166 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 2d day of December, 1871, to make good the deficiency of the capital impaired by reason of the Chicago fire.

In case of failure to pay the said assessment at or before the time above named, your stock will be reduced 30 per cent. of its par value.

WM. A. ANDERSON, President.

C. W. PARMELEE, Secretary.

By order of the Board of Directors, the transfer-books of this Company are closed until Dec. 4, 1871. C. W. PARMELEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY LIFE INSURANCE AND ANNUITY CO., NOS. 31 AND 33 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1871.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the first class will be held at the office of the Company, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of December next. Poll open from 12 to 1 o'clock. ISAAC H. ALLEN, Secretary.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS WANTED by E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall-st.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

FINANCIAL.

$100,000,000

5-20 BONDS

HAVE BEEN CALLED IN BY THE GOVERNMENT, AND ARE NOW BEING PAID.

Many holders of those securities have been converting them, through us, into the

PEORIA & ROCK ISLAND

First Mortgage

7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,

thereby adding 25 PER CENT. TO THEIR CAPITAL, and about 45 PER CENT. to their YEARLY INCOME.

We recommend these bonds strongly, for the following reasons:

The Road, ninety-one miles in length, is already COMPLETED, and *earning much more than the interest on the whole issue of bonds.*

The mortgage, $1,500,000, is less than $16,500 per mile.

The road passes through a rich, populous, agricultural, manufacturing, and coal district.

It connects Peoria and Rock Island, two of the largest and most flourishing cities in Illinois, and forms part of a trunk-line from Indianapolis to St. Paul—578 miles. It also connects two navigable rivers—the Illinois and Mississippi. The bonds are authorized for the extra equipments and necessary buildings required to do the business now offered.

They are coupon bonds, $1,000 each, and can be registered if desired.

Interest, seven per cent., gold, free of tax, payable February and August.

Price, 90 and interest, in currency.

Maps and full particulars furnished by

TURNER BROTHERS,

No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.

Capital, - - - - - $1,000,000

Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposit, Subject to Check at Sight.

Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.

ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR ESTATES, and especially for RAILROAD MORTGAGE BONDS.

D. R. MANGAM, President.

B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President.

B. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO 25 NASSAU-ST.,

offer for sale the following desirable securities:

New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds at par and interest.

New-Jersey Midland Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, (guaranteed by the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad,) at 95 and interest.

St. Louis and South-eastern Railway First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, at 95 and interest.

Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad First Mortgage 8 per cent. Gold Bonds, indorsed by the State of Alabama, at 95 and interest.

Missouri, Iowa and Nebraska Railway First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, at 90 and interest.

Indianapolis and Vincennes Railroad Second Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds, (guaranteed by Pennsylvania Railroad,) at 80 and interest.

Hamilton County, Illinois, 7 per cent. Bonds, at 82½ and interest.

Jefferson, Texas, 10 per cent. Bonds, (issued for municipal purposes,) at 92½ and interest.

Also agents for the sale of the FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND 6 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the Vermont Division of the Portland and Ogdensburg Trunk Railroad line; a favorite New-England security.

TURNER BROTHERS,

M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner, } **BANKERS,** { A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker

No. 14 Nassau-st., N. Y.,

(Corner Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.)

Interest allowed on daily balances. Certificates of Deposit issued available at all business centres.

Collections made with prompt returns. Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., bought and sold on commission. Advances made on approved securities.

Sight Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on San Francisco.

Desirable investment securities for sale.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,

BANKERS,

No. 59 Wall-St., New-York,

RECEIVE DEPOSITS subject to check at sight, on which INTEREST is allowed at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.

Checks drawn on us are received on deposit by all the City banks.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, payable on demand.

GOVERNMENTS, GOLD, STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold on commission.

BANKING HOUSE OF Geo. Opdyke & Co

25 NASSAU ST

CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.

COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

TO INVESTORS.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., BANKERS, NO. 27 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, OFFER FOR SALE any part of $1,000,000 GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, bearing seven per cent. interest, payable in GOLD, free of Government tax, being the balance remaining unsold of the $8,000,000 First Mortgage Bonds, which are also secured by a LAND GRANT of 1,160,000 acres of choice fine timber land. These lands are now being sold under the supervision of Hon. W. A. Howard, of Michigan, and the proceeds thereof applied to the redemption of the bonds. Two hundred and twenty (220) miles of the railroad are now completed and earning sufficient money to pay the interest on the whole issue of bonds. Price ninety and accrued interest. We recommend these bonds to investors as a perfectly safe and desirable security.

OFFICE OF THE MARYLAND COAL COMPANY, No. 12 TRINITY BUILDING, NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the Company's office, on TUESDAY, Dec. 12, at 12 o'clock M.

The polls will remain open from 12 M. till 2 P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed from Dec. 1 to Dec. 12, inclusive. By order of the Board, HARRY E. HOY, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the first meeting of the stockholders of the United States Mortgage Company has been called by the corporators thereof to be held at the office of said Company, No. 50 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on the 20th day of December, 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M., and that the first election of directors will take place at said meeting. By order of the corporators.

B. H. HUTTON, Chairman.

CHARLES TRACY, Secretary.

Dated NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1871.

NOTICE TO MARIPOSA TRUST CERTIFICATES.—Parties holding Mariposa Trust Certificates are hereby notified that the option to convert their certificates into the preferred stock of the Mariposa Land and Mining Company at the original rate will expire on Nov. 15; after that date an extra bonus will be charged. For further information please call at the office, No. 34 Wall-st., Room No. 4.

$100,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND mortgage on first-class improved City property, for three or five years. EDWARD MITCHELL, Attorney, &c., No. 62 Wall-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A VERY SMALL IMPORTED JAPAN donkey for sale; is very docile; is warranted safe and kind for a child to ride or drive; six years old; also, wagon, harness and saddle. Apply at No. 161 East 28th-st.

ROCKAWAYS, COUPES, PHAETONS, buggies, cabriolets, new and second hand; cheapest in the City. DAY & SONS, Nos. 146 and 148 Eldridge-st.

HORSE-BLANKETS, $1 50; BUFFALO, black bear, red fox, kangaroo, fur and plush carriage robes; great bargains. No. 103 Chambers-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, HAVING JUST rented on a lease a brown-stone front house, newly furnished, will be prepared from Nov. 29 to dispose of a first and second floor desirable in every respect; private dining-room and parlor; house and all appointments first-class; best of references given and required. Apply at No. 156 West 23d-st., one block and a half from Fifth-avenue Hotel.

BOARDING—THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD like to receive a family to board for the Winter at his country residence; location pleasing, with home comforts, and use of good piano, &c.; terms moderate to desirable parties. Address H. H. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

A LARGE PLEASANT ROOM ON SECOND floor, to a gentleman and wife; house, table and appointments first class; only a few select boarders taken; highest references given. Apply at No. 107 West 44th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

NO. 114 EAST 19TH-ST., ONE BLOCK from Clarendon Hotel.—Elegant house, just opened, newly and richly furnished throughout; rooms en suite and singly; private table if desired; references.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR NEW-YORK TIMES received till 8 P. M. at the Up-town Advertisement Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.

NO. 158 EAST 34TH-ST.—WITH board, a handsomely-furnished second floor, three rooms and parlor, together or separately, to parties desiring the comforts of a private residence.

NO. 7 WEST 25TH-ST.—A SUITE OF handsomely-furnished rooms; also, single, suitable for gentlemen; house and location desirable, opposite the Hoffman House and adjoining St. James.

FIFTH-AV.—A VERY DESIRABLE SUITE of apartments, with private table, on moderate terms, in the double private house, No. 45 5th-av.; references exchanged.

TWENTY-THIRD-ST., NO. 262, WEST.—Two handsomely furnished front rooms to let, with board, at moderate rates; location first-class; references.

ONE APARTMENT FRESHLY DECorated to let on second floor; four rooms, en suite or single, with board; French cook. Apply at No. 17 East 17th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH BOARD, AT the first-class house, No. 19 East 49th-st.; unexceptionable references exchanged.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 297.—PARLOR FLOOR, elegantly furnished, to let, with private table. Reference required.

A PLEASANT SUITE OF ROOMS TO let, with board; references exchanged. No. 17 East 37th-st.

FIFTH-AV.—NO. 343.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished floor, together or separately; with or without private table; terms reasonable.

NO. 44 WEST 23D-ST.—TWO LARGE desirable rooms, over parlor floor, to let, with board. References required.

TO LET—THIRD FLOOR IN BROWN-STONE house, No. 4?2 West 51st-st., at reduced rent, to small family. Apply at No. 430 West 48th-st.

NO. 53 WEST 33D-ST.—SINGLE AND large rooms on fourth floor, with superior board.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED—BETWEEN 25TH AND 50th sts., and 8th and 4th avs., for a gentleman, wife, three children and nurse; children twelve, eight and two years; three rooms needed; state terms per month, location and meal hours. Address N. D. S., Box No. 90 Post-office.

WANTED—BY TWO GENTLEMEN, FURnished rooms, with board; location between 14th-st. and 36th-st.; price moderate; references exchanged. Address G. B. S., Post-office Box No. 817.

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON

Grammar School,

NO. 252 MADISON-AV.,

BETWEEN 38TH AND 39TH STS.

The departments of Ancient and Modern Languages will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 11, and the Primary Department MONDAY, Sept. 18. School hours from 9½ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

Mount Washington

Collegiate Institute,

NO. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH.)

DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL.

Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.

No. 620 Fifth-av.

Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children. Fourteenth year commences Sept. 20.

Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,

Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.

Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

MRS. C. B. CURTIS' DAY-SCHOOL for young ladies and children will open WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Rooms at Emmanuel Church, 57th-st., near Lexington-av. After Sept. 10 applications for admission may be made at the Vestry-room, from 10 to 12 A. M., or address by letter at No. 129 East 23d-st.

MISSES PORTER & CHAMPNEY'S Boarding-school for young ladies and children, Hadley, Mass. Winter Term commences Wednesday, Jan. 3, 1872. Circulars and testimonials can be obtained of H. C. HULBERT, Esq., No. 13 Beekman-st., New-York, or by addressing the Principals.

WESLEYAN ACADEMY, WILBRAHAM, MASS.—An old and well-established Seminary for both sexes. Winter term commences Dec. 6 and continues thirteen weeks. For rooms or catalogue apply to E. COOKE, Principal.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 20. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, 1 Winthrop-place; testimonials from the Faculties of New-York University and Yale College. M. M. HOBBY, G. CHASE.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M., PRESIDENT of Claverack College and Hudson River Institute, at Claverack, N. Y. For both sexes. Term opens Dec. 8. $300 whole expense per year.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG CHILdren; number limited to twenty. The Winter term opens Nov. 20. For particulars apply to Mrs. EASTMAN, No. 249 Cumberland-st., Brooklyn.

DR. BERTHET'S FRENCH, ENGLISH, Classical and Mathematical School opens Sept. 18, at No. 105 East 40th-st. Prospectus at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 812 Broadway.

PROF. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., will open his English, Classical, Mathematical, French and German School for boys Sept. 18. No. 859 6th-av. Circulars and conference at rooms.

$325 PER YEAR, AT THE STAMFORD (Conn.) Collegiate Institute for ladies. Pupils received at any time. R. C. FLACK, A. M.

FEMALE INSTITUTE—WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.; second term opens Nov. 20. Address Mrs. R. B. SEARLES, Principal.

PAINE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, NO. 62 Bowery; four departments; commercial, English, ladies, and private room for adults.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES AS BOARDING pupils are received by the Misses BUCKNALL at their suburban residence, New-Brunswick, N. J.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y.; Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. Dr.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 Broadway, one door below 30th-st.

"THE BEST SCHOOL FOR EARNEST BOYS—Riverview Academy, Po'keepsie, N.Y."

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND MARbleizing Works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments at prices that defy competition. Mortgages taken in trade.

S. KLABER & CO., NO. 223 WEST 51ST-ST., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Marble and marbleized mantles, monuments, head-stones, cheapest in the City; designs on application.

BILLIARD TABLES.

W. H. GRIFFITH'S BEVELED TABLES, with De Caney's patent wire cushions, are taking the lead of all others for elasticity and correctness of angles; be not humbugged by the cat-gut cushion, which has proved worthless, and other makers. No. 40 Vesey-st.

FINANCIAL.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 50 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT TO TRAVELERS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, THROUGH THE MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD and their correspondents.

Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on California, Europe and Havana.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, and Draw Bills on MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, and ALEXANDERS, CUNLIFFES & CO., No. 30 Lombard-st., London.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

CHOICE 10 PER CENT. BONDS OF towns, counties and school districts, for sale at prices that will pay investor 10 to 20 per cent., free of Government tax. FITCH & ELLIS, Bankers, No. 11 Pine-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY. NILSSON TO-NIGHT.

The Seventeenth Subscription Night of the Strakosch Italian Opera Company.

THIS (Friday) EVENING, Dec. 1, at 8 P. M., and also LAST NILSSON MATINEE, TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) Dec. 2, at 1½. Doors open at 12½.

MIGNON.

Mlle. CHRISTINA NILSSON as MIGNON, Mlle. LEON DUVAL, Mlle. RONCONI, M. CAPOUL, M. JAMET, M. LYALL, Sig. COLETTI, &c.

MAX MARETZEK, Musical Director and Conductor

MONDAY, Dec. 4, 18th Subscription Night, MIGNON.

Seats now at the Academy on 14th-st.; also, Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway.

SATURDAY, Dec. 9, Academy of Music, Brooklyn.

MONDAY, Dec. 11, Philadelphia, Penn.

ST. JAMES THEATRE—BACCHUS.

Corner of 28th-st. and Broadway.

THIS AND SATURDAY EVENINGS, UNDENIABLE SUCCESS OF THE COMEDY SEASON, CAPTAIN CHARLOTTE.

ANNIE LONSDALE in her great rôle of the Captain.

NAN, THE GOOD-FOR-NOTHING.

ANNIE LONSDALE.................NAN

Her great original character, as played by her over 400 nights.

THE NEW BURLESQUE, BACCHUS. BACCHUS.

DAN BRYANT'S, 23D-ST.

CROWDED NIGHTLY with fashionable and delighted AUDIENCES.

EVERY EVENING AT EIGHT

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14TH-ST., OPPOSITE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

L. B. LENT..............................Director

THREE MATINEES THIS WEEK. WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 2½. EVERY EVENING at 8. THANKSGIVING MATINEE at 2½.

First week of the renowned SIEGRIST FAMILY.

First week of the accomplished Equestrienne, Miss LIZZIE KEYS.

First week of the TERRIFIC BATTOUTE LEAPS.

Miss LUCY WATSON, LE JEUNE BURT, the JEE BROTHERS, SEAL and ALMONTE, and the ENTIRE MAMMOTH TROUPE.

FIREMEN'S BALL.

THE FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL BALL in aid of the WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND of the late VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT, will be given at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 29, 1872.

Tickets, (admitting a gentleman and ladies,) $5. Can be obtained from any of the members of the Committee.

JAMES F. WENMAN, President, No. 146 Pearl-st.

ALONZO SLOTE, Treasurer, No. 120 Fulton-st.

GEORGE F. NESBIT, Secretary, No. 167 Pearl-st.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

General rehearsal FRIDAY, Dec. 1, at 2½ P. M.

First concert SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 2, 8 o'clock.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Mrs. Philipp D. Gülager, the celebrated Vocalist. Herr Dionys Pruckner, the eminent Pianist, his first appearance in America. Grand orchestra of 100 performers. Conductor, Herr Carl Bergmann.

D. SCHAAD, Secretary.

A FAIR

In aid of the Home for the Aged and Destitute Blind will be held at the corner of Broadway and 14th-st., beginning the 4th day of December and continuing throughout the week. Mr. J. A. Roosevelt has kindly donated the house for that purpose. Any contributions or donations may be sent to the Fair after it commences, or to the following ladies, who are officers of the society:

Mrs. LYMAN RHOADES, Chairman of the Executive Committee, No. 385 5th-av.; Mrs. D. J. COSTER, Treasurer, No. 232 West 14th-st.; Miss KATE CHAUNCY, Secretary, No. 10 East 32d-st.; Mrs. CHAS. S. LEWIS, Corresponding Secretary, No. 421 West 47th-st.

DOREMUS,

FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 1, at Hall of the East-side Association, 86th-st. and 3d-av. Tickets, $1.

ASSOCIATION HALL—SATURDAY, Dec. 2, at 2 o'clock, popular Matinee by the J. N. PATTISON CONCERT TROUPE, consisting of Mme. Maitinez, Miss Barron, Mr. W. J. Hill, Mr. Edward Filbert, and Mr. J. N. Pattison, Solo Pianist.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, Nov. 13, 1871, Through Trains will leave from New Depot, 4th-av. and 42d-st.

8.00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10.30 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

10.45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3.40 P. M., Special Troy Express, on Saturdays.

4.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Oswego and Canandaigua.

8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads; and for St. Louis via Toledo, leaves on Sundays at 6 P. M.

11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.

All local trains running north of Yonkers, leave from new depot. Yonkers Special Trains from 30th-st., west side, as heretofore.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD, OF LONG ISLAND.

Winter Arrangements, commencing Oct. 30, 1871, from Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries, New-York.

8:30 A. M. Mail for Patchogue, by stage, for Belleport and Fire Place.

10:00 A. M. Accommodation to Babylon.

3:30 P. M. Express for Patchogue, by stage for Belleport and Fire Place.

4:30 P. M. Accommodation for Islip, through to Patchogue on Saturdays.

5:30 P. M. Babylon Accommodation.

5:30 P. M. Accommodation for Merrick.

The 8:30 and 10:00 A. M. and the 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. trains connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway and Hempstead.

C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

See Time-Table.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, Oct. 30, 1871, trains will leave James-slip as follows:

8:30 A. M. Greenport mail train.

10:30 A. M. Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport, Pass trains.

3:00 P. M. Riverhead and Sag Harbor Express, (through to Greenport on Saturdays.)

4:00 P. M. Express trains for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport.

5:30 P. M. Northport way-train.

All trains connect at Branch for Hempstead.

Sunday trains for Huntington, Northport, Rosyln, Glen Cove and Locust Valley leave Hunter's Point at 9:30 A. M. and 6 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—The largest and most magnificent river steamers in the world. The ST. JOHN, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, every afternoon, (Sunday excepted,) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West, North and East. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North and East.

Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Franklin-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, 23d....2:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 22d.12:00 M.
Saturday, 25th...2:30 P. M.	Friday, 24th......7:00 A. M.
Monday, 27th.....2:30 P. M.	Monday, 27th......7:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 28th....2:30 P. M.	Tuesday, 28th.....7:30 A. M.
Thursday, 30th...9:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 29th.8:00 A. M.
Saturday, Dec. 2.11:00 A. M.	Friday, Dec. 1....8:00 A. M.

LOW FARE TO ALBANY AND TROY.—Regular line at 6 P. M. daily from Pier No. 44 North River, (Spring-st.) Steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT; returning, leave Troy at 7 P. M., and Albany at 8:20 P. M.

TO BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, Sundays excepted.

FOR LEWES, DEL.—THE SPLENDID sea-going steamer EASTERN QUEEN will leave Pier 21 North River every TUESDAY, at 4 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P.M., connecting with road.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

CARMANSVILLE, Nov. 27, 1871.

THE FIRM OF TALCOTT & SCALLON is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The undersigned will continue the FLOUR AND FEED BUSINESS on his own account, at the corner of 10th-av. and 160th-st., and is alone authorized to sign the firm name in liquidation.

JAMES C. TALCOTT.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of WM. H. WOGLOM & READING, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. RICHARD R. READING withdrawing. Mr. WM. H. WOGLOM will sign in liquidation, and continue the business under his own name.

WM. H. WOGLOM,

RICHARD R. READING.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1871.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF BOWERS & BOOCOCK is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party will sign in liquidation.

HENRY BOWERS.

SAMUEL W. BOOCOCK.

Mr. SAMUEL W. BOOCOCK will continue the commission business in Government stocks, bonds and gold at No. 36 Broad-st.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1871.

OFFICE OF MORTON, BLISS & CO. } NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1870.

MR. CHARLES E. MILNOR RETIRES from our firm and from business, and Mr. GEO. S. BOWDOIN becomes a partner from this date.

MORTON, BLISS & CO.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, as 51,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTers and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Blank-books made to any pattern.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

Notwithstanding the continued attraction of ROSEDALE,

It must be withdrawn after a few more representations, in consequence of FORTHCOMING NOVELTIES.

ROSEDALE will be presented this FRIDAY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1½ P. M., AND MONDAY NIGHT, DEC. 4.

SATURDAY NIGHT, DEC. 2, Reappearance of MR. JOHN BROUGHAM, and last night, for this season, of THE RIVALS.

Due notice will be given of the reappearance of Mr. CHAS. MATHEWS and Miss PLESSY MORDAUNT.

Box-book open two weeks in advance.

WALLACK'S.—EXTRA.

It is respectfully announced that in answer to DAILY APPLICATIONS at the box-office, a special ROSEDALE MATINEE will be given on SATURDAY NEXT, Dec. 2, at 1½ P. M.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

13TH WEEK.

CONTINUED SUCCESS OF G. L. FOX'S CELEBRATED SPECTACULAR PANTOMIME, HUMPTY DUMPTY, presented EVERY EVENING and Matinees, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, with a full corps of European artists.

The celebrated MARTENS FAMILY—Mons. MARTENS, Mme. MARTENS and Mlle. GRETCHEN—in their great specialties, Les Tyrolean Eccentricities and Le Duo des Chats.

ADELE PAGLIERI, MARIETTA MONONDO, CLEMENCE ALEXANDROWA.

THE ZIG-ZAGS, Signor CAPELLI, YOUNG ADONIS and LITTLE VENUS, and the KIRALFY TROUPE OF HUNGARIAN ARTISTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

LAST WEEK but TWO, LAST WEEK but TWO, LAST WEEK but TWO,

AND FAREWELL NIGHTS OF MR. SOTHERN......as......LORD DUNDREARY

MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 2.

SEATS SECURED TWELVE DAYS IN ADVANCE.

MONDAY, DEC. 18, THE BLACK CROOK.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

DIVORCE!

EVERY NIGHT—THIRTEENTH WEEK.

15TH DIVORCE MATINEE—SATURDAY NEXT.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.

R. W. BUTLER..............................MANAGER

EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTIONS FOR THANKSGIVING WEEK. RE-ENGAGEMENT OF THE WONDERFUL MATTHEWS FAMILY. FIRST APPEARANCE OF GUS WILLIAMS, The American Star Comique.

Mlle. BONFANTI, HARRIGAN AND HART, THE RAYNOR BROTHERS, HUGHEY DOUGHERTY, THE PRISMATIC FOUNTAIN, BEAUTIFUL BALLET, AND 50 OTHER STAR ARTISTS. THURSDAY, NOV. 30, THANKSGIVING DAY, GRAND MATINEE AT 2 O'CLOCK.

Usual Matinee Wednesday and Saturday, at 2½.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

THIS (FRIDAY) AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

AFTERNOON AT 2. } Last Matinee of PALE JANET, PALE JANET.

EVENING AT 7¾. } The successful Drama, CLAIRVOYANCE. CLAIRVOYANCE.

New Scenery, Costumes, and Appointments.

AIMEE'S OPERA BOUFFE—720 B'WAY

AIMEE'S GREAT HIT

In Offenbach's Greatest Success, LE PONT DES SOUPIRS.

GO AND HEAR THE SOBBING SONG.

SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2 P. M.

GLOBE THEATRE—NO. 728 BROADWAY.

THE GLOBE MINSTRELS.

EXTRA MATINEE THANKSGIVING DAY.

MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., Opposite Academy of Music.

L. B. LENT..............................Director

Matinees WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 2½.

EVERY EVENING AT 8.

First week of the SIEGRIST FAMILY.

First week of the TERRIFIC BATTOUTE LEAPS.

Miss LUCY WATSON, LE JEUNE BART, THE JEE BROTHERS, SEAL AND ALMONTE, AND THE ENTIRE MAMMOTH TROUPE, In a series of STARTLING PERFORMANCES.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

The Fifth Winter Exhibition of PICTURES and SCULPTURES, NOW OPEN EVERY DAY and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY NIGHTS, corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY. (Chartered by the United States.)

DEPOSITS OVER $3,000,000.

No. 185 Bleecker-st., New-York.

The United States has made this bank perfectly safe.

Investments made in Government securities.

Investments are NOT ALLOWED in State, County, City or Railroad Securities.

SIX PER CENT. interest commences first of every month, payable in January and July.

FOUR PER CENT. allowed from date of deposit, on sums of $50 and upward, withdrawn before January or July.

SIX PER CENT. compound interest certificates issued. Interest compounded if not withdrawn.

These certificates are as safe as registered bonds; are payable on demand with interest due; are promptly available throughout the United States, and are a very convenient and popular form of investment.

Accounts strictly private and confidential.

Deposits payable ON DEMAND, with interest due.

Interest on accounts or certificates paid by check to depositors residing out of the City if desired.

Send for circular.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

SAM L. HARRIS, Manager.

JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK.

No. 166 Nassau-st., (Sun Building,) opposite City Hall, New-York.

INTEREST (six per cent.) commencing on the *first of every month*, instead of the quarterly plan, where there is often great loss of interest to the depositor.

BANK OPEN daily from 10 to 3. Also Monday and Saturday evenings, from 4½ to 6½ o'clock.

CHARLES K. GRAHAM, President.

G. H. BENEDICT, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,

No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner of Canal-st.

Present rate of interest SIX PER CENT.

Interest dated from the first of each month, and is paid or credited on balance in July and January of each year.

Bank open every day from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M. E. A. QUINTARD, President.

SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST on $5 to $5,000.

ASSETS, $10,004,887 74.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 27, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-half (3½) per cent., less Government tax, has been declared on the preferred stock of this Company, payable at the office of this Company, on and after Dec. 28, 1871, to the preferred stockholders, as shown by the books of the Company on the 14th day of December, 1871.

The transfer-books of the preferred stock will be closed on Thursday, Dec. 14, 1871, at the close of business, and reopened on Saturday, Dec. 30, at 10 A. M. A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE, NO. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1871.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DUE Dec. 1, 1871, on the preferred stock of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York. The transfer-books of the preferred stock will be closed on Nov. 22, at 2 o'clock P. M., and reopened on Dec. 1, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of Executive and Finance Committee.

E. D. HAMMOND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILWAY CO., NO. 80 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, November, 1871.

THE COUPONS DUE DEC. 1, ON FIRST Mortgage Bonds of the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railway Company, (Eastern Division,) will be paid at the Office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, on and after that date, less Government tax.

JAMES F. SECOR, President pro. tem.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILWAY CO., NO. 80 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, November, 1871.

THE COUPONS DUE DEC. 1, ON THE First Mortgage Bonds of the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railway Company, BURLINGTON DIVISION, will be paid at the Company's office, No. 80 Broadway, on and after that date, less Government tax.

JAMES F. SECOR, President pro tem.

THE COUPONS OF THE KANSAS AND MISSOURI BRIDGE COMPANY'S 8 per cent. First Mortgage Bonds, due Dec. 1, 1871, will be paid on presentation on and after that date at the Banking-house of FRANK & GANS, No. 52 Exchange-place. G. R. HINES, President.

COUPONS DUE DEC. 1 ON BONDS OF St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad (Arkansas branch) will be paid, free of tax, at the office of the Company, No. 120 Broadway.

H. G. MARQUAND, Vice-President.

THE COUPONS OF THE METROPOLITAN Gas-light Company of the City of New-York, due Dec. 1 next, will be paid on presentation at the National Bank of the Commonwealth.

H. E. KUMMEL, Treasurer.

MOBILE AND OHIO RAILROAD SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.—The interest coupons, which matured March 1, 1871, will be paid on presentation at our office.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., No. 11 Nassau-st.

COUPONS DUE DEC. 1 OF TEBO and Neosho Railroad, (Missouri Division of Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad,) will be paid at the office of CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. OWENS.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. Edwin Booth.

FRIDAY, LAST NIGHT BUT ONE. SATURDAY, LAST NIGHT, of the engagement of MR. JOHN E. OWENS appearing in his two great specialties, SOLON SHINGLE and JOSHUA BUTTERBY, EACH EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE at 1½.

Seats secured six days in advance at the Theatre; also, at Ditson's Music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 4, MR. EDWIN BOOTH, as HAMLET.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. BOOTH.

On MONDAY EVENING NEXT, Dec. 4, Mr. EDWIN BOOTH will commence his annual engagement, appearing as HAMLET, In Shakespeare's sublime tragedy of that name.

The tragedy will be revived with all the original SCENERY, COSTUMES, MUSIC, APPOINTMENTS, &c., that distinguished its former presentation at this theatre.

Places may now be secured.

GRAND-OPERA-HOUSE. PARIS.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

LAST THREE PERFORMANCES OF PARIS, PARIS, PARIS, PARIS, PARIS, Or, DAYS OF THE COMMUNE.

ILLUSTRATED WITH GRAND REALISTIC SCENERY BY J. S. SCHELL, G. W. DAYTON AND MINARD LEWIS.

CHARMING NEW MUSIC, SONGS, &c., BY TISSINGTON.

WITH ITS GREAT AND SPECIAL CAST.

MONDAY, DEC. 4, FIRST NIGHT OF THE ENGAGEMENT OF THAT EMINENT YOUNG ARTIST, Mr. FRANK MAYO, Who will appear in Dumas' great drama of the THREE GUARDSMEN.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 3, at 8 o'clock.

NINTH GRAND CONCERT BY COL. JAMES FISK, JR'S. NINTH REGIMENT BAND AND ORCHESTRA OF ONE HUNDRED MUSICIANS.

HERR CARL BERGMANN.......Musical Director

MR. D. L. DOWNING.................................Leader

First appearance at the Grand Opera-House of the favorite Prima Donna MME. LOUISE LICHTMAY, together with MR. J. LEVY, the renowned cornet soloist.

Reserved Seats $1. Admission 50c.

Seats reserved at No. 701 Broadway; Erie Ticket-office, corner of Broadway and 23d-st.; and at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

P. T. BARNUM'S

GREAT MUSEUM, MENAGERIE AND CIRCUS.

P. T. BARNUM, Proprietor. W. C. COUP, Manager.

AT EMPIRE RINK, 3D-AV., 63D-ST.

SEVEN COLOSSAL SHOWS FOR ONE PRICE OF ADMISSION.

Open every day and evening from 11 in the morning until 10 at night.

100,000 CURIOSITIES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

LARGEST COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS EVER SEEN IN CAPTIVITY.

GREAT HIPPODROME PAGEANT AT EACH PERFORMANCE.

WELL WORTH GOING A HUNDRED MILES TO SEE.

INTENSE ENTHUSIASM, UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS. Everybody says it is the BIGGEST SHOW THE WORLD HAS EVER SEEN, having no parallel in all the history of the past. Visited daily by from 15,000 to 20,000 people. Admission to the whole vast aggregation only 50c.; children half-price; reserved chairs, 25c. extra; children to reserved seats, 15c. extra.

Every feature high-toned, strictly moral, and first-class.

SANTLEY! SANTLEY! SANTLEY!

AT THE BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Mr. George Dolby begs to announce ONE GRAND CONCERT THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, Dec. 1, 1871.

Miss EDITH WYNNE,

Mme. PATEY,

Mr. W. H. CUMMINGS,

Mr. J. G. PATEY,

Mr. SANTLEY.

Pianist and Conductor, Mr. LINDSAY SLOPER.

Admission, $1; Reserved Seats, 50 cents and $1 extra, according to location; Gallery, 50 cents.

Tickets may be obtained at the Box Office of the Academy of Music, daily, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

SANTLEY MATINEE.

Mr. GEORGE DOLBY begs to announce a GRAND MATINEE At STEINWAY HALL on TO-MORROW, (SATURDAY,) Dec. 2, 1871, To commence at 1½ P. M.

Miss EDITH WYNNE,

Mme. PATEY,

Mr. W. H. CUMMINGS,

Mr. J. G. PATEY,

and

Mr. SANTLEY.

Pianist and Conductor......Mr. LINDSAY SLOPER

Admission, $1; reserved seats, 50 cents and $1 extra, according to location.

Tickets may be obtained at Schirmer's music-store, No. 701 Broadway; Hall & Son's, No. 751 Broadway, and at Steinway Hall, daily, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.—THE 115TH anniversary festival of the ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY of the State of New-York, will take place on FRIDAY EVENING, the 1st December. The members of the Society will dine together at Delmonico's, corner of 5th-av. and 14th-st., at 6½ o'clock, and are requested to meet punctually at 5 o'clock for the transaction of business.

The following gentlemen were elected managers at the preparatory meeting held on the 9th inst.:

J. S. Kennedy, No. 41 Cedar-st.

Bryse Gray, No. 54 Worth-st.

Walter Watson, No. 30 Broad-st.

Archibald McKinlay, No. 48 Wall-st.

John Paton, No. 48 Wall-st.

John Roberton, Everett House.

Persons interested in the Society, or its associations, wishing to unite with their countrymen in the celebration of St. Andrew's Day, can obtain tickets from the managers.

CHAS. HENDERSON, Secretary.

OPERA LIBRETTOS.

ONLY 15 CENTS.

For sale by Hall, No. 751; Pond, Nos. 457 and 896; Peters, No. 599; Harris, No. 481 Broadway; Howe & Ferry, No. 76 Bowery.

LECTURES.

THE COOPER UNION COURSE OF free lectures (Saturday night) for the people will be commenced on NEXT SATURDAY, Dec. 2, at 8 o'clock P. M., in the Great Hall, when Dr. ROSSITER W. RAYMOND, United States Mining Commissioner, will give an account of the great American Geysers, explored by him during the past Summer. Tickets for the course can be had free of all charge at Van Nostrand's book-store, No. 23 Murray-st., at Brentano's, Union-square, and at the office and reading-room of the Cooper Union from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

LECTURE ON TRAVELS IN EGYPT, THE Desert of Sinai, and the City of Petrea, THIS EVENING, Dec. 1, at 8 o'clock, by JAMES MILLIKEN, Esq., of Philadelphia, at the Hall of the Y. M. C. A., 23d-st., corner 4th-av.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS'

PIANO-FORTES.

The Best Pianos at the Lowest Prices,

And upon the most favorable terms of payment.

We invite the attention of persons intending to purchase Pianos, to our New Illustrated Catalogue, giving full description of Styles and Prices, and the terms on which we sell to those desiring to make

EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

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No. 11 East 14th-st., New-York.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

MAESTRO ANTONIO BARILI

Will resume his lessons in singing, the 4th of December, at his residence, No. 15 East 9th-st. Circulars and terms at the principal music-stores.

F. C. LIGHTE & CO., SOLE SUCcessors of Lighte & Bradbury, established 1840, would respectfully announce that they continue to sell their celebrated piano-fortes at the lowest prices for cash, and on installments, small monthly payments being taken. Ware-rooms, No. 421 Broome-st., between Crosby and Elm.

WANTED—A FEW ADDITIONAL PUPILS on piano-forte, by a competent young lady teacher, a pupil of one of the first Professors in the City. Address Miss N., Box No. 190 Times Office.

A STEINWAY & STECK GRAND PIANO to rent; also other pianos, organs and melodeons to rent. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.—J. BOGART, Auctioneer, will sell on MONDAY, Dec. 11, 1871, at 11 o'clock, at No. 1 North William-st., two covered butchers' wagons, one butcher cart, two sets single harness, one Albany sleigh, one box sleigh, and other property. JAMES R. ADAMS, Assignee in Bankruptcy.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—FRIDAY, Dec. 1, at 11 o'clock, within their store:

1,000 cases fresh Valencia Oranges.

1,000 boxes fresh Malaga Lemons.

THE WHITE FEATHER.

Another Peace Congress in the Pugilistic Ring.

Mace and Coburn Spar and Shuffle for Four Hours.

The "Fight" Declared a Draw at the Eleventh Round—General Disgust of Holders of the Expensive Tickets—Did the Men Mean Fight?

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 30.—About daylight this morning an immense crowd of persons, of respectable appearance, assembled at the depot of the Chattanooga Railroad, in this city, each supplied with a yellow excursion ticket, bearing the monogram "M. C.," which indicated the right to witness the Mace-Coburn prize-fight. It had been announced that the fight would take place near Bay St. Louis, forty miles from New-Orleans, and to that point were the excursionists, about 700 in number, conveyed in safety. The train was halted. Under the superintendence of **JIM COBURN** a ring was soon pitched, and ere long the contestants arrived, and **COBURN** tossed his hat into the ring, followed quickly himself, and was in turn followed by **MACE**. **RUFUS HUNT**, the stakeholder, was declared referee, and **TOM KELLY** and **TOM MCALPINE** seconds for **COBURN**, **TOM ALLEN** and **JIM CUSICK** acting for **MACE**. At 12:12 the men shook hands and at once began operations. Some beautiful sparing was shown by both men in the first round. Neither party seemed inclined to open fight. Hits and counter-hits were made, and it was noticed that **MACE** lost two fine openings; but this was, doubtless, owing to the muddy and slippery ground, as the rain was now falling rapidly. At the expiration of thirty-one minutes the round ended with a clinch and fall, **MACE** under. In the second quicker work was made, **MACE** having rather the best of it. After ten minutes it wound up with an easy fall, **MACE** under, **COBURN** exhibiting superior wrestling qualities. The third round was a severe one, both men fighting furiously, and the multitude, now increased to about 1,000, seemed nearly all with **COBURN**, who had been described as a trickster, coward, &c. After a hot contest, **MACE** struck **COBURN** a hot one over the left eye, clenched, and they went down, **COBURN** under. In the fourth round, both men were shy, and about thirty minutes were exhausted in scientific sparring, dodging and parrying, **MACE** fighting across the scratch in **COBURN'S** corner. Finally **HUNT**, the referee, insisted on their fighting, when the men pitched in with a will, and some terrific fighting ensued. In this round **MACE** gained first blood with a cutting blow over **COBURN'S** left eye, and in doing so lamed his left hand. Give and take was now the word and the round ended without advantage to either side. Time of round fifty-three minutes. In the fifth the fighting was hot indeed, **COBURN** getting a terrific blow fair upon **MACE'S** left shoulder-blade and thus crippling his left still more seriously. After hits and counter hits, light but skillful, the round came to an almost tragic ending. **COBURN** forced **MACE** to his corner, fought him to the ropes, clenched, and the two went over together, literally standing on their heads for a full second, and outside the ring. Time, twenty minutes. Tremendous enthusiasm for **COBURN**. The sixth occupied fourteen minutes, and it became plainly evident that **MACE** was weakening As he now fought on the defensive he was frequently pressed by **COBURN**, whose seconds urged him to hasten the fight, which he did, winding up with a clean knock down. Bets now changed from three to one, away down to even. The seventh was brief, but very skillful, occupying seven minutes; the men went down **MACE** under. The eighth was ended in two minutes, with close fighting; men clinched, went down, with **MACE** under. The ninth was almost decisive; **MACE** seemed weak and winded; **COBURN** got in three successive blows on his nose, and finally struck and threw **MACE** on the ropes. In the tenth **COBURN** was sent to grass, but more by an accidental slip than otherwise; **MACE** still weakening. The eleventh was a long and somewhat brilliant round. **MACE** tried hard to rally; came up smiling, and the fighting was forced, but his famous left hand was puffed up like a boxing-glove, and he could do no harm. **COBURN** gave him one, two, three in quick order, and some fearful fighting ensued, when **COBURN** clenched and threw **MACE** heavily. The twelfth round lasted over one hour, **MACE** declining to leave his corner, although **COBURN** invited him in every way. Finally the referee having demanded that both men should fight, entered the ring and declared the fight a draw, after three hours and thirty-eight minutes of hard fighting in a cold, pelting rain. That **COBURN** should have been declared the winner was generally conceded, but when the veteran **MACE** declared **COBURN** to be the best man he had ever met in the ring, a shout long and loud went up, and the crowd dispersed, all satisfied except those who had failed to win money. It was the most orderly and best conducted contest of the kind that has ever taken place on this continent.

Another Account.

RIGOLETS, La., Nov. 30.—The special train engaged for the Mace-Coburn excursion started from the Mobile Railway depot, at the foot of Canal-street, at 7:10 this morning. The initiated had been instructed to be on hand punctually at 6 A. M., but the train did not make its appearance until nearly an hour later. At the depot some forty Metropolitans were detailed for the preservation of order, but beyond preventing parties without tickets entering the cars their services were not called into requisition, as the crowd was very orderly. The Police accompanied the excursion to Gentilly Station, about four miles out from the city, where the tickets were examined. The train consisted of ten passenger-coaches, containing some 500 persons, the majority of whom were what are termed the better classes, including representatives of the Bench and Bar, the medical profession, and banking, cotton and mercantile establishments. The sporting fraternity were out in force, with representatives from all the principal cities. Among the notables of the prize-ring present are **TOM ALLEN**, **NED O'BALDWIN**, "the Irish Giant," **TOM KELLY**, **SHERMAN THURSTON**, **JIM CUSICK**, **JIM COBURN** and **POOLY MACE**.

MONTGOMERY STATION, MISS., FORTY-EIGHT MILES FROM NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 30—10¾ A. M.—The excursion-train has just arrived at this point. Nothing of special interest occurred during the trip. Everything is conducted in a most orderly manner. The ring is now being pitched on high ground in a pine wood, about fifty yards from the track. **JIM COBURN** is superintending its construction. **MACE** and **COBURN** have just reached the fighting-ground from Bay St. Louis. Both men are in excellent condition. **COBURN** weighs about 164 pounds and **MACE** 168 pounds.

Half-past Eleven.—**COBURN** shied his hat in the ring and immediately followed in person amid great cheers. **MACE** a moment later stepped in the ring. **TOM MCALPINE** and **LARRY POWERS** are **COBURN'S** seconds, and **CUSICK** and **TOM ALLEN**, **MACE'S**. Col. **RUFUS HUNT**, of New-Orleans, who was selected as referee, entered the ring amid tremendous cheering, and said that the men came there for a fair fight and supposed the crowd came for the same purpose. If they remained quiet and let the referee and umpires do the talking, no doubt they would see a good fight. **MACE** won the toss for choice of corners. **COBURN** advanced and offered to bet **MACE** $600, which **MACE** accepted. Umpires—**AL SMITH** for **MACE**, **JIM COBURN** for **COBURN**. A drizzling rain is now falling.

At noon the men stepped into the ring and shook hands; the betting being two to one on **MACE**. Time was called, and business proceeded with, **COBURN** commencing operations by reminding **MACE** thrice of his presence, in the form of two blows on the body, and another in the mouth. Several exchanges followed, after which both were cautious, and sparring became the order, brought to a close by **MACE** giving **COBURN** one in the mouth, forcing him to his corner, and getting thrown for his trouble. The second and third rounds were exhibitions of skill; but few blows being given, and terminating without a decided advantage to either. The fourth round was commenced like the former, but on the referee making remarks as to their way of going on, the men came to the middle of the ring and some sharp fighting ensued, **MACE** leaving "his mark" on **COBURN'S** nose. First blood allowed for **MACE**. The remaining rounds were nothing but sparring and shuffling, but little fighting being indulged in; the falls being, however, in favor of **COBURN**. The fight was brought to a close by the eleventh round, in which more sparring was the order, but one blow being struck; **MACE** retired into his corner twice and only could be got out of it by threats of stopping the fight from the referee. On both occasions the men went to work at the usual sparring, when **MACE** again retired, and upon being allowed one-half a minute by the referee again stepped out and sparred again, whereupon the referee declared the fight drawn. All bets are off. The eleven rounds lasted four hours and ten minutes. **MACE** said **COBURN** is the best man he ever met in the ring. There were no clean knock downs.

DETAILS OF THE ROUNDS.

First Round.—Coburn got two blows on Mace's body, followed by a slight one on Mace's mouth. Another severe blow was given and taken, Mace forcing the fighting during the several following rounds. Coburn hit Mace on the neck. Mace got in on Coburn's right shoulder. More sparring. Mace got a slight blow on Coburn's face. Mace still forced the fighting, followed Coburn up to his corner and got in heavily on Coburn. The latter countered, clinched and threw Mace. Time, thirty-two minutes.

Second Round.—Both men were prompt to the call of time. After long sparring both men rested. Coburn hit Mace just above the belt, and Mace got in a slight blow on Coburn's neck, followed by sharp exchanges in favor of Coburn, when he clinched and threw Mace.

Third Round.—Both men were cautious, and after more feinting rested again. Coburn got in heavily on Mace's mouth; Mace returned lightly on Coburn's head, and after sharp fighting both men fell.

Fourth Round.—After sparring for some time Coburn hit Mace heavily on the breast, and slightly on the left side. Mace got one on Coburn's forehead, the latter returning on Mace's back. Much feinting was again indulged in, when both men rested. Three times the referee said the people came to see a fight, not fooling. The men advanced to the centre of the ring, and Coburn got a blow on Mace's neck; Mace got in heavily on Coburn's left eye. First blood allowed for Mace. Joe hit Mace on the left breast, and after long sparring he got in again on Jim's face. Mace then hit Joe on the forehead and followed him to his corner, where there was some sharp fighting, ending with Mace down.

Fifth Round.—Mace got in on Coburn's nose, followed by sharp fighting, give and take, around the ring. After feigning again, Coburn hit Jim on the left breast. Both countered on the body, and after severe fighting Mace clinched, and Coburn threw Mace over the ropes, [Great cheering for Coburn.] The men advanced again, when it was observed that Coburn had something in his hand. The referee told the men to open their hands. Coburn threw something on the ground, which was handed to the referee. Great excitement prevailed among the crowd. The referee said he found that Coburn had only a small piece of oakum, and ordered the fighting to go on. Severe fighting ensued in favor of Coburn, when Mace slipped and fell.

Sixth Round.—Mace got in slightly on Coburn. The men clinched, and Coburn threw Mace, falling heavily on him.

Seventh Round.—In this round there was some hard fighting, Coburn forcing Mace to the ropes. Coburn clenched and threw Mace. Cheers from Coburn's friends.

Eighth Round.—Feinting and sparring were indulged in, both being extremely cautious. Coburn gave Mace a heavy body blow, jumped back and grinned at Mace. The latter claimed a foul, but it was not allowed. After dodging and sparring around the ring the men rested. Coburn got in slightly on Mace's breast, then each countered on the neck, and, after some slight exchanges, Coburn threw Mace at the ropes.

Ninth Round—More feinting, followed by hard fighting, when Mace forced Coburn to the ropes, and after some sharp exchanges in the corner, a clinch occurred, and both men went down.

Tenth Round—Coburn went into Mace's corner and got in a reminder; sharp fighting followed, which was in favor of Coburn, ending by Mace being sent to "mother earth."

Eleventh Round.—Cries of "You've got him, Joe; he can't last half an hour." There was more sparring and feinting in Mace's corner, and Mace's friends looked serious. Mace then got in slightly on Coburn's cheek. Another long series of feinting was indulged in, Mace hugging his corner closely, and **COBURN** eying him. Bets of $50 were made even that **MACE** don't win the fight. The referee then said: "I'll give you five minutes to advance." **COBURN** advanced quickly to **MACE'S** corner; **JIM** came forward, but retired again to his corner, **COBURN** following; more feinting ensued, and after another long interval both men came to the scratch; **MACE** again retreated to his corner amid hissing from the crowd. The referee again called on the men and said: "I will give you half a minute to advance to the scratch." **COBURN** promptly advanced, slowly followed by **MACE**, who again retired to his corner where feinting ensued as before. The men folded their arms and eyed each other.

The referee then ordered them to their corners, and, advancing to the centre of the ring, said: "This crowd came here to see a fight. You have had every chance offered, but seem afraid of each other. I therefore declare the fight a draw and all bets off." This round lasted over an hour. After the referee's decision **MACE** crossed over to **COBURN'S** corner, patted **JOE** on the back, saying: "**COBURN** is the best man I ever met in the ring." **MACE** has a severe contusion just above his left lip, and acknowledges **COBURN** struck him there ten times. **COBURN** has a short cut above the left eye and a scratch on the nose under the right eye. Otherwise they show no punishment. In the second round, **MACE** injured two of the fingers of his left hand when he hit **COBURN'S** head. He gives this as the reason for his hugging his corner and acting on the defensive. Mr. **HUNT** gives the time of the fight—three hours thirty-eight minutes. The spectators seemed well satisfied with the referee's decision.

The Brigham Young Trial.

SALT LAKE CITY, Nov. 29.—The motion to quash the indictment against **BRIGHAM YOUNG** and others for murder is still being argued before the United States District Court. The result is anticipated with much interest.

The New-York City Mission.

The New-York City Mission held its monthly meeting on Wednesday evening, in the Spring-street Presbyterian Church, Rev. Dr. **AIKMAN** presiding. A number of the officers and missionaries made interesting statements of the practical operations and results of this important charity, and the pastor, Dr. **AIKMAN**, added a few remarks indorsing the work, and commending it to the sympathy and support of all. The report of the Secretary showed that there were 38 missionaries, who last month made 5,696 missionary visits; 7 mission chapels in which were held 394 meetings; 4 mission Sabbath-schools, having 1,200 pupils; 4 mission churches and 450 communicants; 100,000 tracts and papers were distributed; 1,000 meals and lodgings were given; 150 families were aided, and $240 50 distributed. The receipts for the last month were $5,004 01, and the disbursements $9,133 17, leaving a deficit of $4,129 16. The annual meeting of the Society will take place on Dec. 13.

Suicide in Jersey City—Domestic Trouble the Cause.

Early yesterday morning **HORATIO DALTON**, a young man employed by the Jersey City and Bergen Horse Railroad Company as conductor, died in great agony at his house, corner of Bowden and Monticello avenues, from the effects of a dose of laudanum which he had taken. At about 1½ o'clock A. M. **DALTON** informed his wife, with whom he had during the evening had a quarrel, that he intended to kill himself, and he immediately swallowed a heavy dose of laudanum which he had previously purchased for another purpose.

Prescription Clerks' Association.

At a preliminary meeting of licentiate drug clerks last evening, a society was organized under the name of "The Prescription Clerks' Association of the City of New-York." The following officers were appointed *pro tem.*: President, W. M. **MASSEY**; Vice-President, H. **RHINBOLD**; Secretary, C. F. **BARTLETT**; Committee to frame Constitution and by-laws, Messrs. T. B. Burrows, S. P. Wright, G. A. Johnson, George Cutting, T. W. Linton, E. H. Smith, H. Rhinbold and R. J. Mills. The meeting for election of officers for the year 1872, and adoption of by-laws, &c., will be called by advertisement.

AID FOR THE POOR.

A Good Work Nobly Done—Interesting Account of the Proceedings of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor.

As the rigors of Winter approach the condition of the poor demands careful attention. During the coming months many will be temporarily thrown out of employment or prevented from working by sickness, who have been unable to lay aside anything for such contingencies, while there is always a large class of semi-paupers who will be seeking aid from the sources on which they are accustomed to depend. The problem of affording relief to the deserving, or really needy, without encouraging pauperism, is one whose solution has been long desired in large cities. The very multiplicity of societies, some supported in part by State appropriations, others entirely as private or parochial organizations, enhances the difficulty, and impresses those engaged in various benevolent operations with the great need of some central institution for dispensing relief, at once comprehensive in scheme, simple in its mechanism, prompt in responding to every deserving call, yet discriminating in the objects of its bounty. These requisites, if not fully attained, seem to have been realized as nearly as human imperfection will permit, by the "Association For Improving the Condition of the Poor," whose twenty-eighth report, a highly interesting and instructive document, is now before us. The extent, character and objects of the organization, together with the whole subject of charitable relief, are so ably treated by Mr. **ROBERT M. HARTLEY**, Corresponding Secretary, to whose enlightened views and indefatigable exertions the Association is largely indebted for success, that we cannot do better than quote freely from the report.

THE EXTENT.

This organization covers the entire City and County of New-York, from the Battery to Kingsbridge. That large area is divided, first, by wards, denominating each ward a district; and the districts are subdivided into 370 sections, with a visitor appointed to each. By this minute division, no one has a larger amount of labor than he can efficiently perform. To secure, moreover, the best practicable result, each district has a local advisory committee, consisting of five persons, whose duties are supervisory and executive. As the poor can only be aided in the section where they live, by the appropriate visitor, and all are visited before assistance is given, imposture is prevented, the truly necessitous aided, and the whole system of relief reduced to the utmost precision and certainty. Any amount entitles contributors to membership, to tickets, and a copy of the Directory, which enables them to refer applicants for aid to their proper visitor.

Its character is thoroughly discriminating. It relieves those only who are brought into distress, not by their vices, but by the providence of God. Of this unfortunate class there are always multitudes, of both sexes, in our vast population who, though industrious and mainly self-supporting, yet through industrial derangements, inclement seasons, or because of sickness, bereavement, widowhood, or other unavoidable calamities, are brought to want and suffering, and need kind counsel, sympathy and aid. They are, in brief, the worthy poor, who require temporary help to recover themselves, and ease them from the loss of self-respect and the permanent debasement of pauperism.

Its objects are not merely the relief of present distress, nor yet such relief as will relax the exertions of any for their own support. Aid, on the contrary, is given on the principle that none should receive gratuitously that which they can obtain by their own labor. Hence, by personal intercourse with the recipients at their homes, it encourages industry, economy and virtuous habits, and by fostering among the poor a spirit of self-dependence, make them a party to their own elevation. In this connection it may be remarked that it is neither the design nor desire of the Association to supersede existing charitable organizations, but rather to supplement them all; much less does it purpose to interfere with any new enterprises that are so wisely managed as to fulfill their proper objects. But it owes important duties to the poor and to the public. Its position involves peculiar trusts and responsibilities. To it is largely confided the organized voluntary alms-giving of the City. Its objects, as shown, being the relief of the distressed, the elevation of the indigent, and the repression of pauperism, it is necessarily opposed to all operations and forms of relief which interfere with the attainment of these immensely important objects.

THE VISITORS.

Speaking of the 370 gentlemen chosen as visitors from the several districts, the report says: "As a general fact, their long-continued, voluntary and gratuitous services is much like a marvel in this marvelous age of benevolent activity, which probably has no parallel. Their qualifications, matured by experience, acquire, it may be said, a priceless value, for money could not purchase them." In this connection, it will not be amiss to give the words of E. W. **HOLLAND**, Esq., a member of the London Council, in appreciation of this valuable arm of the Association: "However perfect may be their [the Society for Organizing Charitable Relief and Repressing Mendicity] systemization of work, it lacks what appears to us one essential element of success, which is possessed by the New-York system—that is, an efficient corps of voluntary workers. * * * We must take human nature as we find it; and I think most men of extended experience will agree with me, that it is by exercising the most minute and careful discrimination that we shall alone meet the problems of pauperism. What is wanted for this purpose just now is men, not money—intelligent, self-denying men, who will investigate—not big guns to head subscription lists. If but four hundred men of intelligence would agree to combine with head and heart in a scheme like that in operation in New-York, a world of good might be done in London." The *Manual* issued to this army of visitors begins by reminding them that the alms of benevolent societies and of private liberality are often misapplied, and as often abused by those who receive them. "As a visitor of this Association, therefore, be especially careful to do all that a cautious and discriminating judgment may suggest to prevent every abuse of the charity you may dispense." "The persons who will address themselves to your sympathy, though differing in many particulars, may here be divided into three classes: First, those who may have been reduced to indigence by infirmity, sickness, old age and unavoidable misfortune; second, those who have brought themselves to want and suffering by their improvidence and vices; third, persons who are able but unwilling to labor and are beggars and vagrants by profession. The well-being of these different classes evidently requires a mode of treatment adapted to each; and as this cannot be applied without a knowledge of their character and circumstances, your first duty is always to visit those for whom your benevolent services are required before granting relief." The instructions for dealing with these respective classes are eminently practical and humane; one rule being that assistance should never be of a kind, or to a degree, that will make this dependence preferable to a life of labor. "As a general rule, alms should, as far as possible, be withheld from the drunkard. But, here, perhaps, is the inebriate's family in actual want of the absolute necessaries of life. Still the rule is that relief should never be given to the families of the intemperate beyond the demands of urgent necessity." "By all the motives which you can present, stimulate the improvident to habits of thriftiness, industry, and foresight." Visitors are instructed to insist, as far as possible, upon having children sent to the public schools. Each visitor is required to make a monthly report, containing an accurate statement of the number of persons assisted, names, residence, occupation and character, the kind and amount of relief afforded. One of the fundamental rules is to give necessary articles, and only what is immediately necessary and what is least susceptible of abuse. To discontinue relief to all who manifest a purpose to depend on alms rather than on their own exertions for support, and whose further maintenance would be incompatible with their good and the objects of the institution.

OPERATIONS FOR THE YEAR.

What other form of organization (asks the report) could be devised better fitted for such a work? As it regards the poor of the City, it is little less than ubiquitous. Through its numerous visitors it covers the entire island, traverses every street and alley, penetrates every dwelling from cellar to garret, and in localities most needing beneficent labors and searching investigations the residents become so well known to them that the meritorious are seldom overlooked, while imposters as seldom escape detection. Within the preceding twelve years the yearly relief of this charity has varied from 18,106 persons to 54,268, showing a yearly average for that period of about 31,000, three-fourths of whom, owing to the greater destitution in Winter, were probably aided during the inclement months. From Oct. 1, 1870, to Oct. 1, 1871, there were 6,095 families relieved, or 22,898 persons, in which work 369 visitors were engaged, making 22,402 visits, the larger number being in the months of January and February.

The Treasurer reports a balance in hand Oct. 21, 1870	$83 72
Donations and collections	50,487 84
John Laurie's bequest	1,121 76
Balance due Treasurer	221 74
Total	$51,915 06
Payments made	51,915 06

The Association acknowledges its obligations to the Press for its unsolicited commendation. As a creator and exponent of public sentiment, no cause, however good, can live and grow in this day without its co-operation. If the Association is less known in this busy City than the interest of its objects requires, it may be partially owing to its own noiseless and unobtrusive character. It is, on principle, opposed to all ostentatious displays of benevolence, which demoralize and tend to increase the evils it would remove. The effectiveness of its plan and arrangements has been indorsed by the formation of more than forty societies on the acknowledged pattern of this organization, in Europe and in this country.

Whatever may be the demand upon our citizens at this season, we trust that the claims of this Association, so comprehensive, so quiet, yet thorough and effective in its operations, will be fully recognized, and a prompt and generous response made to the appeal of its managers. Receiving neither State, City nor Church contributions, its only reliance for means is on private contributions—which may be addressed to the rooms of the institution, No. 59 Bible House, New-York, or to the Treasurer, R. B. **MINTURN**, Esq., No. 78 South-street.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Favorable Symptoms Manifested—He will Probably Recover.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—The latest official bulletin regarding the condition of the Prince of **WALES** reports that the symptoms are more favorable, and that the Prince is unquestionably progressing.

LONG ISLAND BIBLE WAR.

The Keys of the School Taken from the Principal—Disgraceful Conduct of the Boys Yesterday.

Yesterday morning Mr. **FEISEL**, one of the trustees of the First Ward School of Long Island City, called on Mr. **SEIBERG**, the Principal, and demanded the keys of the school building. Mr. **SEIBERG** desired to know for what purpose he wished them, but the trustee would give no satisfaction, and demanded not only the keys of the building, but also those of the teachers' desks. Mr. **SEIBERG** finally complied with Mr. **FEISEL'S** request. The general impression is that the trustees will refuse to open the school this morning. While going to and returning from Church yesterday morning, a crowd of boys and half-grown men followed Mr. **SEIBERG**, the Principal, hooting at him and throwing stones, and otherwise insulting him. This action of the boys, which it is believed is countenanced by older heads, determined the citizens who support the authorities, to organize and appoint a committee, whose business it shall be to see that the teachers are protected from all insults; that the trustees do not exceed their authority, or throw impediments in the way of free education. The Protestant element in the City are determined that this senseless war of creeds, forced into the public schools by the Catholics, shall not be successful in removing the Bible from the public schools.

Reunion of the Veterans of the Seventy-Ninth Regiment.

The members of the Association of the Veterans of the Seventy-ninth Regiment assembled last evening at No. 118 Sullivan-street, for their annual reunion and banquet. Col. **MORRISON** presided. The banquet hall was handsomely decorated with flags, among which the old battle-torn banner of the regiment was conspicuous. Lieut.-Col. **MOORE** gave an interesting narrative of the career of the regiment, from the time it volunteered for service in the regular army, alluding especially to their gallant conduct at the first battle of Bull Run, the two battles of Fredericksburg, the battle of James Island, the second battle of Bull Run, and innumerable skirmishes. He mentioned, with mingled pride and sorrow, that out of some 1,200 men, who constituted the regiment at the beginning of the war, or were subsequently drafted into it, only eighty-eight returned to the City. After a pleasant evening, the jovial Scots separated with ringing cheers for the "Land of Cakes" and the "War Record of the Seventy-ninth."

Fire in Jersey City—A Dwelling-House Destroyed—Loss $5,000.

At 2¼ o'clock yesterday morning a frame dwelling-house, at the corner of Bramhall and Vreeland avenues, Jersey City, took fire from a defective flue. The family of a Mr. **OLIVER**, residing in the house, were first aroused, and the alarm being given, several fire companies arrived upon the scene in time to prevent the total destruction of the building. The loss is estimated at $5,000; partially insured.

The Apollo Social Union Club.

The Apollo Social Union Club, lately organized by a number of gentlemen of high social standing, gave a reception last evening at Apollo Hall. The affair was a very pleasant and enjoyable one, and many members of the *élite* of society were present. The President of the Club, Dr. P. E. **FARNSWORTH**, did all that was possible to make the reception an agreeable affair. Among those present were Dr. H. Slade; Mr. Wilbour, the publisher and lady; Col. S. V. Papin and lady; Mr. C. A. Hickley, lady and two children; Mr. J. B. Elwouth; Mr. E. B. Valentine and others.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

A fire occurred yesterday morning in the carpenter shop No. 400 Water-street, doing a damage of $500.

The new Collector, Gen. **ARTHUR**, will take his office today. Whatever changes he contemplates in the Custom-house will not be made for some time.

JAMES MILLER, Esq., of Philadelphia, will lecture this evening at Association Hall, the subject being "A Tour of Travel in Egypt and Arabia Petra."

ANTHONY GANGARIELL, of No. 121 Allen-street, fell yesterday at Broome and Greene streets, breaking his right leg. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

L. J. **FRICK**, of No. 547 First-avenue, while wrestling yesterday in the saloon No. 537 First-avenue, was thrown and had a leg broken. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

The temperature yesterday was lower than that of Wednesday. At 7 o'clock, the thermometer stood at 17°, at noon it was 24°, at 3 P. M., 25°, and at 6 P. M. it fell to 23°.

PIERRE CARVET, and a dozen other French Radical Republicans of this City, have issued a call for a meeting to express indignation at the execution of **ROSSEL** and his companions.

CHAS. M. LACEY, of No. 424 West Twenty-fifth-street, was yesterday, in the Yorkville Police Court, committed for examination by Justice **BIXBY**, on a charge of stealing carpets.

A fire broke out yesterday in the wood-molding mill of R. L. **SPETH**, at No. 66 Cannon-street, caused by an overheated stove. The fire was extinguished after causing a damage of $50.

Today is the anniversary or saint's day of St. Andrew, the patron saint of Scotland. The St. Andrew's Society of this City will join in the general festival which will be celebrated today by Scotchmen.

Yesterday evening a barn on One Hundred and Seventy-sixth-street, near Fourteenth-avenue, owned by **JOHN A. HAVEN**, was destroyed by fire, and five tons of hay stored therein was entirely consumed. Loss, $500; no insurance.

While the steam-boat *Alida* was on her way down the North River on Saturday night, towing canal boats from Albany, she had both her smoke-stacks blown overboard by the gale and she is now detained at West Point.

GEORGE JOHNSON, a prisoner, while waiting for examination, yesterday, at Essex Market Police Court, committed a brutal assault on another prisoner named **WILLIAM DENNY**. He was held to answer by Justice **LEDWITH** in $300 bail.

At Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, **PETER YUST**, of Union, N. J., was charged with having threatened to shoot **PETER GRANEY**, of No. 108 Tenth-avenue, on Wednesday night. He was held for examination by Justice **SHANDLEY**.

ALBERT MCGRUDER, colored, was committed for trial by Justice **SHANDLEY**, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, on a charge of stealing a quantity of clothing, the property of **CHARLES WHITEHEAD**, of No. 119 East Seventeenth-street.

THOMAS SLIVAN, driver of a Seventh-avenue car, was assaulted by five men in Wooster-street, yesterday, and seriously injured about the head. His assailants made good their escape, and **SLIVAN** was taken to the Fifteenth Precinct Station-house.

The conclusion of the great telegraph suit in the United States Circuit Court gives the District-Attorney an opportunity to move on the case of Alderman **JAMES IRVING** for trial, which will be done next week before Judge **BENEDICT** instead of Judge **WOODRUFF**.

It was expected that the Pennsylvania Company would today take possession of the New-Jersey Railroad, which they have acquired by lease, but up to last night no order had been received at the offices in Jersey City, nor at the New-York offices of the New-Jersey Company.

At the inquest held yesterday by Coroner **YOUNG**, in the case of **THOMAS VAUGHAN**, aged two years, whose parents reside at No. 240 East Forty-first-street, who was reported to have died from whisky given him by a visitor, it was shown that the convulsions were due to teething. A verdict to that effect was rendered.

About 5 o'clock yesterday morning, **JAMES RUSSELL**, a cook on the tug-boat *Rattler*, lying at the foot of Franklin-street, North River, enticed **MICHAEL LYNCH**, a resident of Boston, on board the vessel, and then forcibly took $30 from him. **RUSSELL** was arraigned before Alderman **COMAN** at the Tombs Police Court, and committed for trial.

Capt. F. **VIELE**, of the canal-boat *Sarah*, of Athens, wishes to acknowledge his indebtedness to Capt. **WM. CANIDA**, on 22d ult., for his assistance on the North River, near Sing Sing. The canal-boat was adrift, and Capt. **CANIDA** parted three hawsers and loaned an anchor in his efforts to succor Capt. **VIELE**, thereby saving the cargo and probably human life. As Capt. **VIELE** quaintly remarked, "Such men are few on the North River."

In yesterday's **TIMES**, by simple inadvertance, a paragraph was published giving notice of Thanksgiving festivities to be held by the so-called Juvenile Guardian Society. In the same connection certain statistics of the work of the institution were given, as of our own knowledge. This paragraph is written for the purpose of recalling the other, and of informing the public that the **TIMES** does not in any wise vouch for or indorse the "Society" in question. More will be said on the same subject within a few days, perhaps.

BROOKLYN.

Burglars entered the residence of E. A. **WILLIAMS**, No. 194 Putnam-avenue, on Wednesday evening, and stole silver-ware and jewelry valued at $289.

A policeman of the Ninth Sub-precinct arrested **ERNEST METZER** on Wednesday night, for drawing a pistol and pointing it at **VALENTINE MEYER** in a liquor-saloon in East New-York.

The injuries of Alderman **STEWART**, who was shot in a liquor-saloon on Monday night, are believed to be slight, and it is thought that he will speedily recover. The ball is still wedged in the muscles of his back, and no attempt will be made to remove it immediately, as no vital part is injured.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The report of the Commissioners appointed to award damages for land required for the Harlem River and Port Chester Railroad has been confirmed by Justice **BARNARD**.

The tax-payers of Pelham have authorized the Supervisor to employ counsel to contest the payment of money on account of opening a new road from the eastern terminus of Third-street.

A Wall-street capitalist has offered to furnish one-half of the money required for the construction of a narrow gauge railroad between Port Chester, White Plains and Tarrytown, on condition of the property-owners along the line providing the balance, the prospect of which is said to be quite encouraging.

STATEN ISLAND.

Eight target companies visited Staten Island yesterday.

A number of gentlemen in Edgewater, irrespective of party, propose holding a council of political reform.

The rebuilding and repairs of the old school-house at Factoryville have been contracted for at a cost of $84,725.

JOHN MALL, of New-York, a member of a target company which visited Staten Island yesterday, had his thumb and fore-finger blown off by the accidental discharge of his gun.

LONG ISLAND.

The question of having a free public library is being agitated in Riverhead.

At the Home for the Orphans of Soldiers and Sailors, at Flushing, the annual entertainment and dinner was held yesterday.

Yesterday the anniversary exercises of the children of St. Mary's Church, Hunter's Point, were held at Smithsonian Hall. The attendance was large.

Workmen are engaged dredging a basin in the beach off Southold by side of the schooner *Anna Maria* and the sloop *Banner*, which were blown ashore during the recent gale, in order that they may be floated off.

NEW-JERSEY.

The meadows west of the Hackensack, between the Morris and Essex and Erie, and north of the Erie Railway, were on fire last evening, and burned for several miles.

A row of vacant buildings, First-street, Hoboken, were set on fire early yesterday morning. The fire was extinguished before a great deal of damage was done.

In the case of **MARGARET ANNIN**, a woman who was found dead in Oliver-street, Paterson, on Wednesday last, the Coroner's jury have rendered a verdict that the deceased came to her death from injuries received by the fall, and from subsequent exposure to the inense cold.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 30—Consols closed at 93⅝ for both money and account. United States 5-20s, 1862, 92¾; 1865, 92⅝; 1867, 95; 10-40s, 90¼. The rate of discount of the Bank of England has been reduced from 4 to 3½ ℔ cent. The amount of specie in the Bank of England has increased £199,000 during the week.

PARIS, Nov. 30.—Rentes, 56f. 97c.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 30.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 97¾, for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 30—COTTON closed easy: Middling Uplands, 9⅝d.; Middling Orleans, 9⅞d.@10d.; sales of the day, 12,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for speculation and export. BEEF—New Prime, 76s. LARD, 45s. PORK—Prime Western, 48s.

LONDON, Nov. 30—5 P. M.—TALLOW, 48s. 6d.@48s. 9d. LINSEED-OIL, £34 5s.

[Advertisement.]

After the Grand Duke got through his devotions at the Greek Church on Tuesday last, he requested to be driven to **KNOX'S** great Hat Emporium, No. 212 Broadway. It seems he had heard a great deal of **KNOX**, and had seen some of his Hats in Russia, worn by American tourists. He was driven there, and so pleased was he with **KNOX** and his Hats that he purchased fifteen of the latter, and wanted **KNOX** to go to Russia with him. **KNOX** isn't going.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises......7:05 | Sun sets.....4:34 | Moon rises..8:21
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.10:16 | Gov. Island.11:05 | Hell Gate..12:27

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Nov. 30.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Ashland, Moore, from Fernandina, Fla., Nov. 26, with mdse. and passengers to Jas. Hand. Had light favorable winds to Cape Lookout, and thence strong head winds.

Steam-ship Volunteer, Howes, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Wyanoke, Bourne, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Schr. Emma F. Lewis, Farmer, Virginia, for Providence.

Schr. Geo. Darrell, Evans, Virginia, for New-Haven.

Schr. Lothair, (Br.,) Eneas, Elizabethport, for St. John, N. B.

Schr. America, Ingraham, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Walter S. Hall, Thomas, Elizabethport, for Portland.

Schr. Daniel Williams, Mills, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Black Diamond, Cole, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Wanata, Munsell, Pensacola 17 ds., with lumber to W. Parkes—vessel to George Sparrow.

Schr. Richard Law, Eldridge, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Yarmouth, Sears, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. David G. Floyd, Clifford, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. A. Farrell, Sammis, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. Kate Scranton, Palmer, Port Johnson, for Fall River.

Schr. N. P. Goodell, Goodell, Port Johnson, for New-Haven.

Schr. Eastern Star, Holmes, Port Johnson, for New-Haven.

Schr. E. G. Horton, Wilson, Port Johnson, for New-Haven.

Schr. Isabella, Jackson, Elizabethport, for Portland.

Schr. Fairwind, Smith, Elizabethport, for Boston.

SAILED—Steam-ships Columbia, for Havana, via Nassau; Gen. Barnes, for Savannah, Georgia, for Charleston; Niagara, for Norfolk.

WIND—Sunset, a gale N. W., clear.

By Telegraph.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Nov. 30.—Sld. brig Fido, for Baltimore; brigs Thetis and Innisfail, for New-York, and a fleet of coasters.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 30.—Arr. schrs. J. E. Dailey, from New-York; J. P. Allen, from Rockport; E. A. Hooper, from Philadelphia; Sophia Hanson, from Baltimore.

Sld. steamer Gulf Stream, for Philadelphia.

European Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 30.—The steam-ship City of Washington, from New-York, arrived at 2½ P. M. today, and the City of New-York at 10 P. M. last night.

The Cunard steamer Batavia, from New-York, also arrived today.

LONDONDERRY, Nov. 30.—Arr. today steamer Caspian, from Portland, for Liverpool.

BALL, BLACK & CO.,
Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway,
OFFER FOR THE
HOLIDAYS,
THE LARGEST VARIETY OF
DIAMOND, STONE CAMEO & GOLD SETS,
ALSO, AN IMMENSE STOCK OF
DRESS & BAND BRACELETS,
PENDANTS, LOCKETS, &C.
Bronzes, Statuary, and Fancy Goods Generally,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
AND AT VERY LOW PRICES.

MODERN SCIENCE
APPLIED TO THE TREATMENT OF
DEAFNESS, CATARRH,
AND DISEASES OF THE
THROAT AND LUNGS.

A CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

The dangerous and vexatious character of the diseases mentioned above is deemed a sufficient apology for calling attention to the system of treatment inaugurated and employed by Dr. LIGHTHILL for their relief and cure. Twenty years ago, when Dr. LIGHTHILL commenced the practice of his profession, aural surgery was in its infancy, and the treatment of diseases of the ear confined chiefly to the mercenary ministrations of ignorant pretenders. So slender was the success achieved in aural difficulties at that time, that the restoration of lost hearing was generally regarded beyond the reach of medical art. Dr. LIGHTHILL believes that he was the first regularly educated physician in this country who devoted himself to the practice of that neglected branch of medical science. His book on "Deafness; Its Causes and Prevention," was the first work of the kind published in America, and its value and importance can be best estimated by the flattering reception which it met with from the Press and a discriminating public throughout the country. His practical success in many difficult and often in seemingly hopeless cases, has shown conclusively that defects of hearing can be cured or materially benefited in a majority of cases by the methods of treatment employed by him—methods based upon strictly rational and scientific principles. In connection with the treatment of diseases of the throat and chest, Dr. LIGHTHILL devoted a large share of his attention to the treatment of catarrh, and he has some professional pride in alluding to the fact that he has the honor of being the first medical writer on catarrh, as he was the first to recognize it as a distinct and important disease, and to study its nature, symptoms and effects. His views of its dangerous character, especially as the chief agent in the development of consumption, have been verified by the researches of the most distinguished physicians of our time, and the system of treatment introduced by Dr. LIGHTHILL, and since carried by him to scientific perfection by means of improved apparatus for topical applications, has been fully indorsed by the highest medical authorities.

Dr. LIGHTHILL avails himself of this opportunity to assure those who may apply to him for relief, that they will receive every benefit which it is possible to derive from scientific treatment, skillful attendance, a comprehensive experience and unremitting attention, and that he is prepared to furnish to those interested references to parties of the highest respectability, who have submitted themselves to his treatment with beneficial results. Dr. LIGHTHILL may be consulted on Deafness, Catarrh, diseases of the Throat and Lungs and all chronic, obstinate or complicated diseases, requiring either medical or surgical aid, from 9 A. M. till 3 P. M. Evenings from 7 till 8, at his residence,

NO. 106 WEST 34TH-ST.

EVANS' E V A N S'
EVANS' PRICES FOR THE BEST MADE WINTER CLOTHING IN NEW-YORK.

OVERCOATS—All Wool Blue Chinchilla Beaver..	$15
OVERCOATS—All Wool Blue Moscow Beaver....	16
OVERCOATS—Fine French Castor Beaver..........	19
OVERCOATS—Fine Chinchilla—Fast Color........	20
OVERCOATS—French Edredon, Blue and Gold....	21
OVERCOATS—Belgian Castor, Simonis' Goods....	22
OVERCOATS—Elbeuf Castor, Indigo Blue........	24
OVERCOATS—Fine French Ratine, all colors.....	27
OVERCOATS—Germania Himalaya...............	28
OVERCOATS—Prussian 'Eskimo—Finest Imp....	30
OVERCOATS—Prussian Chinchilla, Finest Imp....	30

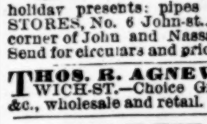
Our New Style Cape Overcoats in Great Variety.

REEFING JACKETS—Heavy, all Wool, Scotch..	$8
REEFING JACKETS—All Wool Blue Chinchilla.	12
REEFING JACKETS—All Wool Blue Moscow....	13
REEFING JACKETS—Fine Moscow Beaver.....	15
REEFING JACKETS—Fine Chinchilla...........	18
REEFING JACKETS—Finest Eskimo............	23

WINTER SUITS—Heavy, all Wool, Scotch.......	$13
WINTER SUITS—Diagonal Scotch Cassimere.....	16
WINTER SUITS—Heavy Blue Diagonal Cass......	18
WINTER SUITS—Fine Fancy Cassimere, $18, $19 50, $22, $23 to.............	31
WINTER SUITS—Fine Black Doeskin...........	22
WINTER SUITS—Fine Moscow Beaver..........	30
WINTER SUITS—Finest Eskimo Beaver..........	35

Dress Suits of Finest Goods Imported.
PANTS—Fine Cassimere. Fashionable Stripes, $6, $6 50, $7, $7 50, $8, $8 50, $9.
PANTS—In Fancy Cassimeres, Doeskin, Beavers, &c., in great variety.

Prices that beat the Market.
EVANS' CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st., New-York.
Spanish and German spoken.



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THOS. R. AGNEW, NO. 260 GREENWICH-ST.—Choice Groceries, Teas, Flour, Fish, &c., wholesale and retail. One price, cash only.

BEST
ENGLISH TABLE CUTLERY!
TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION-SQUARE,
OFFER A FINE ASSORTMENT, WITH IVORY PEARL, SILVER AND SILVER-PLATED HANDLES.

GREAT
INDUCEMENTS
IN GOOD CLOTHING.
PRICES REDUCED
AS FOLLOWS:

Suits from - - - - -	$28	to	$22
Suits from - - - - -	35	to	25
Suits from - - - - -	40	to	30
Pantaloons from - -	16	to	12
Pantaloons from - - -	12	to	8
Pantaloons from - - -	8	to	6

Over-coats at $9, $10, $12 and $15, Equal in material and style to custom-work. Large additions to Boys' Clothing Stock.

DEVLIN & CO.,
BROADWAY AND GRAND-ST.,
BROADWAY AND WARREN-ST.

WEBER
PIANO-FORTES.
Pronounced by the first Musical Talent, Seminarians, the Press, &c., the
BEST PIANOS MADE.
Prices as reasonable and terms as easy as consistent with thorough workmanship.
WAREROOMS,
5TH-AV.,
Corner 16th-st., New-York.

NIAGARA
FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
REMOVED TO
No. 201 Broadway,
BETWEEN FULTON AND DEY STS.
Cash Capital - - $1,000,000
ASSETS,
AFTER PAYING LOSSES AT CHICAGO.
Over 1,100,000 Dollars.
H. A. HOWE, President.
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FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF
THE
SAFE DEPOSIT
VAULTS
OF THE
MERCANTILE LOAN AND WAREHOUSE CO.
122 AND 124 BROADWAY
EQUITABLE BUILDING

LEWIS & CONGER'S
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HOUSE-FURNISHING WARE-ROOMS.
FINE CUTLERY, TEA TRAYS,
FIRE-IRONS, COAL VASES AND FENDERS,
KITCHEN FURNITURE, CROCKERY AND COOKING UTENSILS
In every variety.
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SUCCESSFULLY TREATED BY
DR. S. N. MARSH,
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Instruments for all physical deformities properly made and carefully adjusted.
Silk Elastic Belts, Elastic Stockings, Abdominal Supporters, Shoulder Braces, &c.
MARSH & CO. will continue their office at No. 2 Vesey-st. Private rooms and competent females to wait upon ladies at BOTH OFFICES.

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THE GIRONDIN DISINFECTANT
is now indispensable to every family, hotel-keeper, ship-owner, ferry company, railroad, sleeping and horse-car, and all public institutions. It arrests contagion and destroys all noxious and infectious vapors or odors from whatever cause.
Its use has been adopted by the
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HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 135 BROADWAY.
Branch Office - - - - - No. 586 6TH-AV.

Assets 1st November, 1871 - - - - - - - - -		$4,813,560 94
LIABILITIES.		
Chicago Losses, deducting amount reinsured in European Companies - - - - - - - - -	$2,139,213 00	
Other liabilities, including all losses in Michigan and Wisconsin,	291,326 79	
		2,430,539 79
		$2,383,021 15
To which is to be added the assessment on stockholders, now being paid in -		1,500,000 00

By the foregoing it will be seen that the HOME continues to offer reliable Insurance against loss or damage by fire.
Parties seeking Insurance are invited to call at the office, or apply to a representative of the Company.
CHARLES J. MARTIN, President.
J. H. WASHBURN, Secretary.